

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIII] No 46 — E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANAD.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth
Jackets, \$3.50.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS COMPANY.
CHEAPSIDE, - NAPANEE.

Ladies' Lined Silk
Waists in Cream,
\$2.75 each.

SATURDAY AND MONDAY DOUBLE COUPONS

with all purchase except Cotton Staples.

2500 Pieces of Semi Porcelain and Chinaware.

IN STOCK AND ON THE WAY FOR THIS SALE.

We are out for the largest fall trade of our history.—We have prepared for it.—Stocks never were so large or liberally priced.—The largest Millinery Stock.—The largest Dress Goods Stock.—The Largest Mantle Stock.—The largest Suit, Waist and Skirt Stock we ever had at one time.

500 Mantles for Ladies and Children

Priced like this— \$3.50, 5.00, 4.50, 7.50, 6.75, 10.00, 8.00, 9.00, 13.00, 12.00, 15.00.
CHILDREN'S REEFERS—\$2.00 up. CHILDREN'S ULSTERS—\$2.50 up.

200 Dress Skirts, \$2.00 to \$10.00.

Girls' Dress Skirts \$1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50.

Ladies' Skirts \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 5.00, 4.50, 7.50, 8.75.

300 pieces Fur Goods, Ruffs, Collarettes, Muffs, etc.

100 LADIES' SILK WAISTS

Cream, Black, Sky, Pink, Etc. Silk Waists
\$2.75, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. Cashmere and
Flannel Waists, \$2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00. Satin Waists, Lustre Waists, Flannelette Waists.

1000 HATS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Hats of the season no others trimmed. Untrimmed and Ready-to-

Wears. The Millinery Department is a place where price is not the whole thing, style and fashion have their share in making up the value of Ladies' Head Wear. Becoming dressy hats are the kind sold here.

YARD WIDE WRAPPERETTES, 10c. the yard. 200 Dozen Men's and Boys' Underwear. 200 Dozen Ladies' and Children's Knitted Underwear.

FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR, beginning with gowns, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES, Blacks, Browns, and other shades, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

YARD WIDE WRAPPERETTES, 10c. the yard. 200 Dozen Men's and Boys' Underwear. 200 Dozen Ladies' and Children's Knitted Underwear.

FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR, beginning with gowns, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES, Blacks, Browns, and other shades, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Suede or dressed Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed.

THE LATEST in Belts, Veilings, Ties, Collars and Fancy Goods.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up. \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS SALV. NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

ALBERT COLLEGE.

Belleville, Ontario.
Business School Founded 1877.

Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and short-hand reporters.

\$37.50 pays board, room, tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at the same time from same family or place. A specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and specialist in Shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship, FREE.

Students may enter at any time.
Address, PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.

Belleville, Ont.

WOOD WANTED!

—at—

Symington's Evaporator

At Once.

—Also—

Good Peeling Apples,
on and after

September 20th.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

That desirable property situated on the corner of Donald and Water Streets, 2 lots, with young orchard, good well, good fences and first-class garden land. Good frame house with cellar. Apply to

E. J. POLLARD,
Office of this Paper.

WANTED—Reliable lady to take orders for our tailor-made skirts and raincoats. Good commission. Write quickly.
DOMINION GARMENT CO.,
45 Guelph, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

The east half of the east half of Lot Number Ten, Third Concession, Township of Richmond, fifty acres more or less. Fifteen acres woodland. Apply to

H. M. DEROCHE, Solicitor.
46f Napanee.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint and authorize Geo. Woods, manufacturer, of the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and Addington, to act as my Financial Agent, to act for me in the Dominion Election, to be held on Oct. 27th and Nov. 3rd, 1904.

HIRAM KEECH,
Candidate.

Dated at Napanee, Oct. 27th, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
a Court will be held pursuant to The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, by His Honor, the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Town Hall, Tamworth, on

Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 1904.
at 10:30 a.m.

to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Sheffield for 1904. All persons having business at this Court are required to act at the same time and place.

JAS. AYLESWORTH,
Clerk Township Sheffield,
and Clerk of said Court.

Dated Tamworth, Oct. 24th, 1904.

Go Where The Crowds Go
To See

JOHN B. WILLS

AND HIS

Big Musical
Comedy Co.

AT THE
BRISCO OPERA HOUSE,

Oct. 31, and Nov. 1 & 2

20 People mostly girls. Special Scenery.
Popular Prices.

Word was received in town this week stating that Robert Lahey, a former business man of Napanee had died in Texas.

Harry Fralick, a former Napaneean, died in Chicago on Monday. He was a son of Mas. D. W. Fralick, and was aged 48 years. A wife and one child are left. He was well known among the elder citizens of this town.

As Coal Oil is liable to raise in price after the great elections it will pay you to buy before. Call at GREY LION STORES where we sell it for 20c and 25c gallon out of clean tanks.

Dominion Elections

Riding of Lennox and Addington

HON. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C.

Will address Public Meetings of the Electors of Lennox and Addington, in the

Opera Hall, Napanee

—on—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29th

AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

At ODESSA TOWN HALL 7.30 P. M.

Come and hear the new Cabinet Minister discuss the issues of the campaign.

NOMINATION MEETING.

Nomination meeting was held in the Court House on Thursday afternoon by Returning Officer Gibson, when Messrs. Hiram Keech and Uriah Wilson were nominated to contest the riding of Lennox and Addington.

The following were the nominators:

Hiram Keech—W. H. Cadman, Adolphustown; Henry Martin, Selby; Robt. Miller Wilton; John Killorin Camden; Ira Hudgins, Richmond; J. W. Stewart, Camden; F. C. Fraser, Hay Bay; W. A. Huff, Bardolph; W. B. Clark, Ernestown; C. G. Hawley, Adolphustown; J. F. Madden, North Fredericksburg; D. J. O'Connor, South Fredericksburg; J. A. Peterson, Adolphustown; Jas. Wilson, Selby; W. G. Winters, Selby; M. C. Dunn, Yarker; F. S. Wartman, Colebrooke; Jas. Scanlin, Enterprise; G. A. Aylesworth, Newburgh; Fred Creighton, South Fredericksburg; W. R. Purdy, Morven; T. B. German, F. S. Hosey, M. S. Madole, J. C. Huffman, B. F. Davey, H. Meng, Alf. W. Waggar, C. D. Eylev, Martin Lasher, A. E. Paul, W. McNaughan, F. H. Fisher, E. J. Pollard, H. Bradshaw, D. B. Wilson, F. L. Vanalstine.

Uriah Wilson—W. J. Chambers, North Fredericksburg; W. F. Mallory, Adolphustown; A. S. Carscallen, Richmond; J. J. Russell, Richmond; Jas. McMerrin, Adolphustown; T. C. Parkes, South Fredericksburg; G. D. Chambers, North Fredericksburg; Chas. Anderson, Richmond; A. T. Ruttan, Ernestown; E. J. Sexsmith, Richmond; Wm. Ballance, Camden; A. McN. Downey, South Fredericksburg; W. H. Henderson, Ernestown; Chas. Meeks, Richmond; J. W. Spafford, Ernestown; Jos. Hambly, North Fredericksburg; Wm. Sutton, C. Wellbanks, Newburgh; L. C. Switzer, Desmond; H. A. Baser, Moscow; M. I. Beeman, Newburgh; I. B. Amey,

M. Milsap, Moscow; J. F. Bell, Desmond; A. Coulter, Tamworth; Manly Foster, Moscow; J. Fullertown, G. B. Thompson, T. A. Dunwoody, Newburgh; Jas. Skinner, Camden East; Geo. Histed, Camden East; Sam Greenway, Chas. Riley, J. S. Hayden, J. A. Hayden, Camden East; W. J. Paul, Tamworth; J. C. Creighton, South Fredericksburg; L. H. Stover, Camden East; W. G. Sexsmith, Richmond; J. F. Dawson, Ernestown; John S. Ham, J. M. Parrott, D. F. Parkes, S. G. Hawley, J. G. Oliver, J. P. Ellison, A. B. Kimmerly, G. H. Cowan, J. T. Grange, W. Vanalstine, W. H. Milsap, Allan M. Fraser, J. R. Fraser, W. N. Doller, Wm. Templeton, Ezra Pringle, M. C. Bogart, Napanee.

Nothing like Quick Relief Cough Balsam for bad coughs. 25c at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Influence.

"Which would you rather have, influence or affluence?" asked the earnest man.

"Influence," replied the practical politician. "Give me that, and the affluence will come easy."

Not His Experience.

"Did you ever notice that it's 'easy come, easy go' with money?"

"No. I always thought it came hard and it seems hard when it goes,"

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1904

NEWBURGH

On Tuesday evening of last week, Mrs. George Baker died very suddenly. Deceased had been ill for over a year, but the end was not expected so soon. The late Mrs. Baker leaves three children, Miss Addie Baker, Toronto; Miss Mary Baker, assistant in the public school here, and William Baker now of British Columbia. The funeral was held at the house on Friday morning, Rev. J. F. Mears conducting the service.

P. D. Shorey spent Sunday in Canifton. The C.M.B.A. intend having a ball here on November 22nd.

C. H. Finkle shipped four carloads of buggies to Ottawa, and one carload of buggies to Melite, Man., last week. This factory shows a great increase in eight years. In 1896 Mr. Finkle manufactured 100 buggies, 75 cutters, 25 vehicles, other than buggies. This year the output consisted of 500 buggies, 350 cutters, 250 vehicles other than buggies. That is the output, 200 all told, in 1896, has increased to 1,100 all told in 1904. The woodworkers are now working overtime to keep up with the rush of orders. "Just listen to the hum."

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, the latest member of Sir Wilfrid's cabinet, is to address a public meeting in Napanee on Saturday next. A large number from here intend going down to hear the Newburgh boy discuss the issues of the day.

F. G. Miller, D. A. Nesbit and Rev. J. F. Mears assisted in the program at the Colebrooke tea-meeting on Friday evening.

The Napanee C.I. juniors trounced our high school juniors in Napanee on Wednesday evening by a score of five to one.

"Who are we? Can't you guess? We belong to the N.H.S." This was the opening slogan which the benighted youngsters wafted along on the evening air as they returned home. Yes, Yes, you do no doubt, but you play like public school scholars. This is the worst defeat Newburgh has suffered at the hands of Napanee since the first year Newburgh played football.

The return match is to be played here this week and the locals need to get down to practice and trounce the visitors of Picton thoroughly. But then it's questionable if they can do it. Now the Newburgh I.I.I. did better. They played the West Ward public school team in Napanee on Thursday afternoon, neither side scoring. It is safe to predict victory for Newburgh when the return match is played.

Mrs. Lawrence is slightly better.

There are supposed to be six electric lights on our streets, but only two are burning. That's progressiveness for you.

Miss Louis Benjamin Yarker, is visiting Miss Helen Finkle.

Rev. R. W. Whattam, Wilton, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

Quarterly meeting will be held in the church here on Sunday, November 6th, at 10:30 a.m.

Miss Lorena Patterson entertained on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Frank Breezs left on Saturday evening to join her husband in Philadelphia.

LAMPS

BURNERS, CHIMNEYS,
LANTERNS.

—at—

THE MEDICAL HALL

Fred L. Hooper.



THE PROPRIETOR:—Hanged if I ain't gittin' kind a'bad tempered about these here good times. Ever since Laurier came into power, what with buyin' new implements, building additions onto the barns, an' adding a few acres to the farm every little while—a feller can't git his proper rest.

STELLA.

A very heavy hail storm passed over here on Saturday night, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

Missionary meetings were held in St. Alban's, and Christ churches last week.

Urish Wilson, M.P., held a political meeting in Victoria hall, on Friday night with a fair attendance. A liberal meeting is billed for Tuesday night.

J. S. Neilson has his supply of coal in—two hundred and seventy tons, and W. Mc Guinness, Emerald, has one hundred and fifty tons, so that we are prepared for another cold winter, if our weather prophets are right in their prognostications.

The house burnt some time ago in the village, owned by Mrs. Kerr, was a total loss, as there was no insurance.

J. S. Neilson's store-house was broken into, last week, and a sack of sugar taken.

The Prentiss Boys intend holding their annual ball on Friday night, November 4th.

Mrs. J. Patterson has returned from a visit in Hamilton.

J. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting friends on the island.

CENTREVILLE.

Threshing is all completed in this part.

We have had two political meetings in this village, each candidate holding one.

A few from here will attend nomination at Napanee on Thursday.

Mrs. John Wagar, an aged and lifelong resident of this place, died on Tuesday morning, the remains were placed in the vault here on Thursday.

The funeral of Mrs. C. Dagan, of Chippewa, passed through here on Thursday en route to the R. C. church.

A large number of electors attended the Court of Appeal held here on Friday.

THE BEST.....

OYSTERS

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Rev. Cairns, occupied the pulpit in the Eastern church on Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. E. Martin, Yaker, was a caller at our office on Thursday.

Mrs. F. Breezs, Newburgh, left on Saturday to join her husband in Philadelphia.

PERSONALS

Miss Laura Crowe and Miss Laidley, returned to Napanee Saturday after a visit.

THE MEDICAL HALL

Fred L. Hooper.

DENBIGH.

Miss Elizabeth Shoults was married on the 12th inst. at the house of her step-brother Mr. Frank Rodgers, to Mr. Robert Handley of Renfrew. Rev. Hugh McLean of Matawatha officiated. Only a few intimate friends were present but in the evening a party and dance was given to which nearly all the young people in the vicinity had been invited.

Your correspondent accepted an invitation together with Rev. and Mrs. Daechel to attend the dedication on the 16th inst. of a new Church built by the German Lutherans at St. John's Congregation of Grattan, in Renfrew County, and though a full report would take up too much space, a short description of it might not be out of place. The weather was all that could be wished for, and the number of guests present from all parts of the compass exceeded all expectations. A special train had been chartered to carry visitors from Pembroke and intervening Railway Stations to Grattan Junction, and to take them back in the evening, and the Pembroke Orchestra, had been engaged, and rendered a number of very nice pieces of suitable sacred music, and accompanied the hymns sang at both services, which were very solemn and impressive. The act of dedication was performed by the minister in charge, Rev. G. Brackebusch of Egaville, assisted by Revs. G. Daechel of Denbigh, C. Zarnke of Pembroke, M. Hamm of Rankin, and E. Hacker of Chalk River. Very appropriate sermons were preached in German, by Revs. Daechel and C. Zarnke at the morning services. As there were many English speaking friends present the afternoon service was partly conducted in English. After the singing of the impressive hymn, "The Church's one foundation is Jesus Christ her Lord," Rev. E. Hacker preached a very instructive sermon in English to which he added considerable statistical information regarding the extent, growth, operations, Missions and permanent establishments of the Lutheran Church. Rev. M. Hamm followed with another sermon in German and Rev. G. Brackebusch concluded with an eloquent address of thanksgiving to all who had assisted in building the church—a fine brick building—and in making this memorable day such a thorough success. The collections taken up at the close of each service, amounted to the—for a country congregation—handsome sum of \$145.23. The Minister in charge and every member of the congregation are entitled to credit for the energy and liberality shown to build so handsome a place of worship, and also for the thoughtful and liberal manner in which they had provided for the convenience and comfort of their guests. All kinds of vehicles were at their disposal all day. The old church which is hereafter to be a schoolroom was temporarily converted into a banqueting hall. In front of it several other dispensable tables had been erected and loaded with everything palatable which town and country could supply and after the close of each service every one present was cordially invited to partake freely of the good things provided in such abundance that it was claimed that enough eatables left over for another festival like the present. We remained another day over at Egaville as guests of Rev. and Mrs. Brackebusch, who formerly during six years had charge of the Lutheran Missions in this district and had also been a college chum of Rev. G. Daechel and Rev. M. Hamm who also remained and enjoyed a very pleasant visit and very nice weather on our return trip home.

Corn-Off takes off corns and warts too. No pain. 15c at WALLACE'S.

Try The Plaza Barber Shop for first class up to date work. We want your custom and will do your work to please you at The Plaza A. WILLIS.

All the Newest Games

—at—

Pollard's Bookstore

Mrs. John Wagar, an aged and lifelong resident of this place, died on Tuesday morning, the remains were placed in the vault here on Thursday.

The funeral of Mrs. C. Dugan, of Chippewa, passed through here on Thursday en route to the R. C. church.

A large number of electors attended the Court of Appeal held here on Friday last. Judge Madden presided. Quite a number of changes were made. The gasoline engine on the old hotel property has been taken away.

November 3rd is now anxiously awaited for when the majority of the farmers in this poll will record their votes for Keech, Laurier and a Greater Canada.

STRATHCONA.

Mrs. Files and daughter Gertie, have returned from a visit with friends in Arden.

Mr. R. Richards has moved his family to Napanee. Mr. and Mrs. Richards will be missed in the church as well as socially.

Mrs. George Wartman spent Friday with her mother, Mrs. G. Rook.

Miss Libby McAvoy is home from a visit to Watertown.

The body of the late Mrs. Penders who died in Watertown, arrived here, was met at Newburgh by her nephews Messrs T. and J. Brady, besides other other friends, the remains were interred at Centerville.

Mrs. John Pybus has returned from British Columbia after several months residence in that Province.

Mrs. Miller still continues very low.

Miss Lizzie F. Nley is visiting friends in Leeds County.

Miss Mary McNeil, of Deseronto, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

The paper mills are running full blast at present.

Howard's Pure Cod Liver Oil at WALLACE'S.

COLEBROOKE.

The tea meeting on Friday eve was a decided success. The chair was ably filled by A. Nesbitt, B.A. of Newburgh. Rev'ds. Thompson of Enterprise, and Mears, of Newburgh were present and delivered stirring addresses. Mrs. Aylesworth of Deseronto, furnished some good solos. Well rendered solos were rendered by Misses Walker, and Edwards, and a solo by Miss Gowdy was well received. The members of the choir surpassed themselves in giving good music. Mr. Farnsworth seemed well pleased and no one was observed to have on "pants two short." All went home at a late hour to dream of pumpkin pie and sweet cakes.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Taylor, of Sydenham spent Sunday at Mr. Peter Hart's.

Our school was closed on Thursday and Friday last as our teacher Mr. Thos. E. Furr, was attending Convention at Napanee.

Mr. Ernest Teskey, of Croydon, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hickie Ball on Sunday last.

Mrs. E. Cambridge, of Yarker, is spending a few days with her grandchildren at the home of Thos. Furr.

Farmers in this section report a big crop of potatoes.

A strange accident befell Mr. Stan Boyce one day last week. He was in a tree picking apples. His foot rested in a fork of the tree when he slipped and his foot being caught in the fork he remained suspended in mid air. Being unable to get up or down he might have remained till death as no one could hear him. Fortunately the limb split and he fell to the ground without injury.

A little girl has come to stay at Rufus Wagar's. We extend congratulations.

Mr. Thos. Furr has been re-engaged as teacher for 1905.

No one seems very much excited about the election.

Mr. F. S. Wartman has a full staff of men rushing the pump business. He has also put down cement walks before his residence, adding much to the appearance.

Miss Helen Wartman spent the holidays with her parents last week.

Misses Bell, Florence and Mary Warner have been home from Newburgh H. S. for a few days.

PERSONALS

Miss Laura Crowe and Miss Laidley, returned to Napanee Saturday after a visit with friends in Kingston.

Miss Luella Hall entertained a number of her young friends Monday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Pringle, Belleville.

Anson McKim, Montreal, spent Sunday in town with his mother.

Mr. E. McLaughlin, is spending a week in Bruce County with his father, who is very ill.

Dr. A. F. Warner, Toronto, spent several days last week visiting friends in town.

Mr. Will Coates spent Sunday in Kingston.

Miss Nellie Laird, spent Sunday in Kingston.

Rev. Mr. Pickup preached at Bath on Sunday.

Mr. Frank McCabe, of Gananoque, is in town renewing acquaintances.

Mrs. Holmes has returned from a visit with her daughter in Scranton, Pa.

Dr. Embury is renewing acquaintances in town.

Mrs. Pringle and Miss Pringle, Belleville, spent last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall.

Miss Belle McLeod, Marysville, is the guest of Miss Maud Webster.

Mrs. W. E. Hazzard left this week for Buffalo.

Miss Rennie is visiting friends in Sydenham.

Mrs. A. Wilson was in Deseronto on Sunday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lawson. Mrs. Lawson returning to Napanee with Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Lazier, Belleville, is the guest of her daughter Mrs. W. J. Campbell.

A number of the members of Timbuctoo Sanctorum, Deseronto, attended the moon feast of Coomassie Sanctorum on Monday evening.

Mrs. David Fralick left Wednesday for Chicago, being called there by the death of her son.

Mrs. Vrooman spent Thursday in Kingston.

Mrs. Orr Gerow, of Mexico, is the guest of his brother W. F. Gerow, Palace road.

Mrs. Jas. Mouck, Belleville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herb Gibson over Sunday.

Mr. Luke Whalen, Trafford, was a call at our office on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Massey, New Rochelle, N. Y., spent a few days this week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Scott.

Rev. Cairns, occupied the pulpit in the Eastern church on Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. E. Martin, Yaker, was a caller at our office on Thursday.

Mrs. F. Breeze, Newburgh, left on Saturday to join her husband in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. H. W. Perry, of Japan, spent last week with friends in Napanee.

Miss Wilson, Kingston, is the guest of Miss Carrie Williams.

Misses Addie and Fanny Coxall, Tamworth, were in town on Thursday.

Mr. Jas. Roblin is in Belleville to day.

Master Cecil Wilson spent a few days last week in Deseronto.

Mr. Wm. Dunham arrived home from the Klondyke on Thursday.

Mrs. Jas. Fralick has decided to spend the winter in Cheboygan, Mich., where she has been visiting for the past few months.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—At Gananoque, Ont. Oct. 21st to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith, (nee Miss Annie Louise Maxwell), a son.

MAGIE—At the Pines, on October 19th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McGee, a son.

LOUCKS—At Napanee, on Wednesday, October 26th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Loucks, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LLOYD—ABBEY—At 91 Arthur street, Toronto, on Wednesday, October 26th, 1904, Ethel, daughter of Mrs. A. Abbey, Toronto, to L. W. Lloyd, of Napanee.

JENKINS—WATTS—At the residence of the bride's father, Odessa, on the evening of Wednesday, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McCaul, Miss Georgina, youngest daughter of Mr. Geo. Watts, to Mr. William C. Jenkins.

GIRDWOOD—SPRAGUE—At Stirling, on Tuesday, October 25th, 1904, Mr. Fred Girdwood, of Napanee to Miss Louise Sprague, daughter of Dr. Sprague, Stirling.

DEATHS.

SMITH—Killed at Napanee, on Saturday evening October 22nd, 1904, Charles Smith, aged about 55 years.

SWEET—At South Fredericksburg, on Saturday, October 22nd, 1904, Eliza Jane Sweet, beloved wife of Mr. George Sweet, aged 18 years.

MCLEOD—At Kingston General Hospital, on Friday, October 21st, 1904, Mrs. Mary Bennett McLeod, widow of the late John McLeod, of Napanee, aged 80 years.

Sleigh crooks all sizes also a good assortment of lined and unlined mitts at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

Cold Weather Footwear.

Men's Felt Congress \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50.

Women's Felt Congress, 75c., \$1.00.

Women's Foxed Felt Laced Boots \$1.00, 1.25.

Women's Fleece Lined Laced Boots, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00.

Felt Button Boots for baby, 50c, 75c.

Felt Strap Slippers, 15c, 25c, 30c.

A big stock of Men's Felt Lined Lace and Long Boots for rough wear.

Trunks and Travelling Goods always in stock.

WILSON & BRO.,

The Reliable Shoe Dealers.

HE IS MORE THAN A KING

Christ is an Absolute Monarch in the Christian World.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—John viii., 5, "What sayest thou?"

Have you studied constitutional law? Without doubt it offers one of the most appetizing feasts ever spread in the banquet hall of the mental epicurean. It follows with unerring eye the ramifications of a government's internal organism, even as a medical student searches out the entangled pathways of the nerves and muscles and arteries of the human frame. It tells us where the brain is, where the heart is and why the arm is sinewy and strong. It tells from whence comes the source which creates the law and whence the power which executes the law.

In the kingdom of God we have also a supreme authority. The councils of the churches may formulate doctrines, make decrees and construct creeds and catechisms, but high over all there is the will of the great King of kings. Christ is the supreme ruler of his kingdom, and his word is the test by which every dogma and practice must be judged. Let us consider some of the characteristics of this government.

NOT AN ABSOLUTE MONARCH.

First, it is an absolute monarchy. We have governments on earth that we describe as absolute monarchies, meaning that they have no constitution. There are thousands of things which the Russian czar would like to do which he cannot do. In an infinitely higher sense is Christ the absolute ruler in his kingdom. In his wisdom and power he governs without check, and his word is the law and life of his people. "I am the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is and was and which is to come the Almighty."

A significant illustration of Christ's originality and his freedom from current principles and prejudices is given in the gospels, and it may help us to understand his attitude if we study the story. One day while Jesus was teaching in the temple surrounded by the people the scribes and Pharisees tried to entrap him. Right into the temple where Jesus was they dragged a trembling, frightened, sobbing woman who had been taken in adultery. Right through the crowds of listeners they pushed her. Then they cried out in stentorian tones so that all could hear: "Master, what shall we do with her? Shall we stone her to death, as Moses commanded, or shall we let her go free?" Instead of Christ condemning or acquitting the poor creature, as they all supposed he must do, Christ by his actions as well as by the word of lip condemned the men who were her accusers. What was the meaning of that judgment? We cannot for a moment suppose that a being so pure as Christ thought lightly of so heinous a sin. It must have been loathsome and abhorrent to him, but we may learn a lesson from the way in

which he treated the sinner and her accusers, a lesson all the more weighty because it comes from him who is the embodied law of the kingdom of God.

NO DISTINCTION AS TO SEX.

significant clerks. They are not laborers or farmers who have come into town with dust begrimed clothes. They are not hirelings or beggars or men and women who from perpetual movings have become tramps and vagabonds. Most of that group just in front of Christ have keen intellectual faces. They have in their physical movements the actions of successful men. They have in the glance of their eyes the searching power which bespeaks command. "Those men," wrote Dr. Strong, "were the scribes. They were the doctors of the law and the interpreters of the Scripture." These other men are the Pharisees. They were so particular to keep themselves outwardly unspotted from heathen customs that they carried extracts from the Hebrew law about with them in little boxes or phylacteries. They had these boxes strapped to their foreheads that all men might see them. But when these men, these leaders of Jerusalem, were standing there condemning a poor outcast woman for her sins Christ in silence was making figures upon the ground with his fingers in which they might read their own condemnation.

NO IMMUNITY GIVEN.

But I find in the next place another trenchant lesson. The divine law does not accept zeal in bringing others to justice as a ground for absolving the prosecutor of his own wrongdoing. The scribes and Pharisees cannot atone for their sins by denouncing and condemning others. Though a man might prove every other man a living example of total depravity and devote his life to the exposure and arraignment of criminals, he must take his own place at the bar and answer the indictment of his own iniquities. Instances have been known of a criminal under human government securing for himself immunity from punishment for his own crimes by betraying his leader to the officers of the law or even by himself executing sentence on that leader, but such men are despised for their perfidy, even by the community that profits by the treachery. A similar principle is applied in our courts of justice when a man is allowed to turn state's evidence. It sometimes happens that there is no way of convicting a notorious criminal but by testimony of a confederate. That confederate's evidence has to be purchased, and the price paid is a pardon for him of his own share in the crime. It is a heavy price to pay, a miscarriage of justice, but it is a result of the inadequacy of human administration, and it has no place under divine law.

FOR THE REPENTANT.

But, though the divine law was and is so hard upon the unrepentant sinner, how gentle, how loving, how pardoning, how forgiving it was and is to the repentant sinner who comes asking for mercy at the feet of Jesus Christ. Sweeter than even the coming of a little child to be caressed and forgiven by a loving mother is this picture in my text of a poor convicted outcast, trembling at the feet of Christ and finding pardon and peace and life. I can see her now as the rough men are pushing her up. Her face is scratched and bleeding; she fights them step by step. I see her as they fling her at the Master's feet. There at first she shrinks under his pure gaze, expecting that one so sinless will endorse the condemnation of her accusers and in horror at her crime hand her over to the executioner. But, though

SURIOUS COUNTY SAYINGS

MANY PROVERBS AND MAXIMS IN ENGLAND.

Rivalry Between Towns and Counties Makes Some Queer Sayings.

There are many sayings peculiar to the British Isles which owe their origin to some special trait of the inhabitants in a certain district, or to something for which that district may be famous—either in a good or indifferent sense. Some of these are complimentary, while others are spoken in derision only.

There is a saying current in Cambridgeshire that "The bailiff of Bedford is coming." It is applicable to the River Ouse, which runs through Bedford, because when it is swollen with rain and overflows its banks it generally causes an inundation, bringing down suddenly abundance of water. By this saying persons are warned to drive off their cattle, lest they should be impounded by the "bailiff of Bedford," or, in other words, drowned.

We are all familiar with the phrase "Grinning like a Cheshire cat." The crest of a Cheshire family was a lion rampant, and it is alleged that a travelling painter, who endeavored to paint a representative of that particular beast of prey upon the village inn signboard, made such a peculiar drawing of it that the monarch of the jungle bore a greater resemblance to a grinning cat, and was often mistaken for such.

Essex has a saying which describes a person with very little fighting power as being "As valiant as an Essex lion." The lion referred to is

THE INNOCENT CALF.

Durham rejoices in many proverbs and maxims, several of which relate to Barnard Castle. One of these runs as follows:—

A coward, a coward of Barney Castle,

Dare not come out to fight a battle.

Barney Castle refers to Barnard Castle, and the lines are founded on the refusal of Sir George Bowes to fight with the rebels during the rising in the North in 1569. When a native of Durham hears a remark which sounds a little far-fetched he may make use of the phrase, "Come, come, that's a Barney Cassell."

Herefordshire has a boastful saying, "Sutton Wall and Winchester Hill are able to buy London were it to sell," from which we may infer that these two places are somewhat fruitful and prosperous.

Everyone—or nearly everyone—has heard of the words "Starve'm, Rob'm, and Cheat'm," which is in the nature of a bad parody on the three Kentish towns of Strood, Rochester, and Chatham.

The county of Lincoln has a phrase which may sound somewhat strange to the unenlightened. It runs:—

Holbeach pots; Whaplode pans; Houlton organs; Weston ting-tangs.

The explanation, however, is not far to seek, for these are the names of four places in the county, and the word following each of the names is supposed to suggest the sound of the church bells in that place. Houlton, we may safely assume, had by far the

MOST MELODIOUS PEAL.

The reference to "Lincolnsire bagpipes" goes back many years. In Shakespeare's "Henry IV." Falstaff says he is "as melancholy as the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe." It was a particularly clumsy instrument emitting a doleful and monotonous sound. One might be more accurate in terming it an instrument of torture rather than of music.

BOERS' HIDDEN TREASURE.

Story of a Futile Search and of Ultimate Recovery.

News was received at Krugersdorp recently of the discovery in the bushveld beyond Louis Trichardt's Drift and the Spelonken of the famous buried treasure which was secretly removed from the Pretoria Mint just before Lord Roberts' forces entered the capital, and which formed the romantic issue in the tragedy culminating in the execution of ex-Policeman Swart. The treasure which consists of bar gold and coin, approximately amounts to 60,000 ounces, and is valued at a quarter of a million sterling.

The story of its burial and recovery is sensational in the extreme. It is a history of blood and crime, no less than six men having lost their lives in the burial and the subsequent search for the gold, which has lasted since the declaration of peace. Of the original party which was dispatched to hide the gold not a single soul is alive to-day. It appears that some twenty-four hours before the occupation of Pretoria by the imperial forces, orders were received at the mint from the late President Kruger and Mr. Reitz, the then State Secretary, to remove the greater portion of the gold which was extracted from the Robinson, Rose Deep, Ferreira and other mines to a secluded spot in the bushveld, beyond Pietersburg.

It was known by the old Transvaal officials that a wagon with four mules, accompanied by six specially selected burghers, left Pretoria at midnight with the gold, and vanished into the veld. The ex-policeman Swart and the man whom he murdered, and for which he suffered the last penalty, were among the party. After burying the gold, four of the wardens of the treasure rejoined the commandos; but a luckless fate seemed to have pursued them, and they were all killed shortly afterward. For some time the search appeared to have died out, and it was only through second or third hand knowledge that a Krugersdorp syndicate of six, including ex-Gen. Kemp and Celliers, ex-Police Lieutenant Van Zyl, W. D. Smith and S. J. Kemp, cousin of the ex-General, found out that there was State treasure buried in the bushveld.

The party made repeated exploring trips into the Low Country in the bad season to escape observation, and most of them were stricken with malarial fever. Each member took a different direction, with the understanding that if any found the treasure it was to be split up into equal proportions. Only one member, however, found the burial place, and he was ex-Gen. Celliers. The site was between two peculiar trees. A red flag as a sign, was stuck up on one of the trees, with a carcass of a mule in between, one of the ribs of the mule being imbedded in the ground where the gold was buried. On returning to Pietersburg, ex-Gen. Celliers was prostrated with malarial fever in the hospital, and while he was hovering between life and death he divulged part of his secret to the other members of the syndicate who, however, after repeated searchings, failed to find the spot. Some differences of opinion followed, and ultimately the syndicate broke up, deciding to severally go their own way.

The Government authorities, getting wind of the whole affair, approached an ex-State official residing at Krugersdorp, and he supplied them with certain information and a plan of the supposed site. While the Government were acting on this information, Mr. S. J. Kemp, cousin of the ex-General, had revived a systematic search, with the result of the discovery.

WASH DIRTY CHILDREN

LONDON, ENGLAND, SCHOOL

some and abhorrent to him, but we may learn a lesson from the way in which he treated the sinner and her accusers, a lesson all the more weighty because it comes from him who is the embodied law of the kingdom of God.

NO DISTINCTION AS TO SEX.

The divine law, in the first place, makes no discrimination between the masculine and the feminine sins. It does not come to man and smilingly say, "Husband, you have a right to be a libertine, while your wife must tread the narrow path of virtue." It does not say, "Brother, here in the 'saloon of respectability' you can get drunk, but if your sister is found in that saloon she will be disgraced for life." It does not say that a man can tell vile stories and frequent the low race tracks and be the companion of pugilistic thugs and dissolute characters and still be respected, while a woman, having done wrong, can never be allowed to enter again into the association of the good and the true and the respectable. But the divine law does say this: "Oh, men, if the sin that this woman has committed is to be punished by stoning, every one of you who has committed the same sin deserves to be stoned also." A blasphemy from a man's lips in the sight of God is just as vile and culpable as a blasphemy from a woman's lips. The sins of Achan and Ahab are as evil as the sins of Sapphira and Jezebel. And yet from time immemorial the world has always had two criminal courts in which it has judged its moral delinquents. The one is the "court of mercy" for masculine offenders; the other is the "court of no hope," in which lynx-eyed Judge Hardheart sits upon the bench, charging the jury of "no regrets" and sentencing woman defendant after woman defendant to a life imprisonment in the "penitentiary of despair."

DEAL JUSTLY WITH THE ERRING

The biggest compliment which in chivalric times could be given about a father was, "His daughters were all virtuous and his sons were all brave." But why should not the sons be virtuous as well as the daughters? And yet man—O' little man, censorious and guilty man—thou art ready to condemn thy sister when thou art not ready to condemn thyself. Joseph Parker in one of his great addresses describes a brother minister who had driven an erring and yet repentant daughter away from his home. Joseph Parker pleaded and prayed with the angry father to take her back. "But she has disgraced my home," said he. "I cannot. I will not take her back." "But, man," said Joseph Parker, "in your younger days have not you yourself also been guilty of sin?" "Yes," said the father, "but I am a man and she is a woman. The world judges man's sins differently from a woman's sins." "That is so," said Parker. "Man judges man's sins differently from woman's sins, but Christ judges both the sins the same." "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." And, patient, if you will not be merciful to your daughter's sins God will not be merciful with you." Joseph Parker had divine authority for his warning. Woman condemned is man condemned. Woman forgiven is man forgiven. No more, no less. Oli, man, if you will not deal gently with an erring sister, God will never deal gently with you.

NO DISTINCTION.

Do you believe God discriminates between the sins of the social classes? If you do, let me by the scene of my text disabuse your mind of that surmise. Come, let us push our way through the multitudes crowding in the temple and find out who compose that group. Who are those strong, fine looking men standing in front of Christ? They are not in-

up. Her face is scratched and bleeding; she fights them step by step. I see her as they fling her at the Master's feet. There at first she shrinks under his pure gaze, expecting that one so sinless will indorse the condemnation of her accusers and in horror at her crime hand her over to the executioner. But, though he abhors her sin, he has compassion for the repentant sinner. I see her now, when all fear leaves her and the bad men turn their backs upon her. Now she looks up into Christ's face with grateful love. Oh, my friends, though you may be scared with the sins of an evil past, though you may be cast out by the world as one who ought to die, mercy and pardon in Christ you will find! Will you not as a repentant sinner throw yourself at his feet, where you will find peace and life and hope?

And where did this broken hearted Magdalene find her peace? Ah, yes it was in the temple! There the "divine law of mercy" was revealed to her. While Christ was teaching the people the great lesson of God's forgiveness of sin they brought her to him. In the temple Jesus turned and said to her: "Neither do I condemn thee. Go and sin no more." in the temple, in the building of worship of Jesus Christ, oh, sinful man, you may hear the voice of the Master offering you pardon of sin! You can hear him if, like the broken hearted woman at the feet of Christ, you are a repentant sinner. You can if you will say, "Lord, save me and save me now." That pardon through Christ is the promise of the divine law. Will you take it? Will you receive it now?

BITS OF WISDOM.

There is no short cut to happiness. A little silence may save a lot of sorrow.

When love labors it needs no foreman.

Too many men reckon time by paydays.

Repentance cannot tear up the roots of the past.

There is no joy gained except where joy is given.

The opportunity is always ripe for the man who is ready.

A man's success depends on what he does with his failures.

Judge a man's success by the methods he used in succeeding.

Extravagant speeches are often very economical with the truth.

No man reaches the stage of triumph by the steps of trial.

It would be lovely if others estimated us as we estimate ourselves.

Nobody makes any particular progress by putting himself on the back.

A man often thinks the fellow who does not agree with him a fool.

Always think before you speak. Before you write, think a long time.

If you cannot please yourself you will never be able to please anyone else.

It is a pity that when people reach the age of discretion they do not stay there.

So many people waste time! Do you do it? Do you talk, and talk about nothing?

A man who talks so loudly about himself is often like thunder. Big noise, no damage.

No matter how silly a woman may be, she can always find a man who will let her make a fool of him.

Sorrow makes friends of people that never would be friends with the light of happiness shining around them for ever.

The girls who are chasing a man should see the warning in the face of a woman who has caught one.

How we all dislike the child that has its own way and is impudent! All of us need a great deal of training.

The man who is always hoping for the best may never reach it, but he has a happy time whistling on the way.

We are not always on the bright side of life, but we really need the darkness sometimes—for resting purposes.

goes back many years. In Shakespeare's "Henry IV." Falstaff says he is "as melancholy as the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe." It was a particularly clumsy instrument emitting a doleful and monotonous sound. One might be more accurate in terming it an instrument of torture rather than of music.

Rivalry between the two towns in seeking the custom of visitors during the summer months may account for the remark: "Yarmouth for the sinners, but Cromer for the saints."

Oxfordshire boasts of a large number of sayings, many of which refer to Banbury, "where the cakes come from." One is as follows: "As near akin as the cakes (cakes) of Banbury to the bells of Lincoln." This is simply a suggestion of remoteness of relationship.

The tinkers of Banbury would seem to have dry mouths and to be in constant need of alcoholic refreshment judging from the remark, "As drunk as a Banbury tinker." But this town has always been unkind to the menders of pots and pans, for another saying is, "Like Banbury tinkers, that in mending one hole make three." To tell a person that he "brought his hogs to Banbury market" is equivalent to telling him that he has brought them to the wrong place, as Banbury market is a "fair" market, where hogs are not sold.

IN WORCESTERSHIRE

there is a saying, "You may as well sip up the Severn and swallow Merton." It is not probable that anyone will undertake the task, it being a physical impossibility; hence the meaning of the term. Another phrase in the nature of a warning, current in this country, is, "When Breton Hill puts on his cap, ye men of the vale beware of that." The "cap" is the heavy cloud which covers the apex of the hill previously to heavy rain or a thunderstorm.

It is said that a person "born in Scotland and bred in Yorkshire will cheat the devil." This is extremely uncomplimentary, and does not, as may be imagined, emanate from the county referred to. There is another saying supposed to be descriptive of the inhabitants of this county, "The three P's of York—Pretty, Poor, Proud."

There are many short rhymes written with respect to the peculiarities of various counties, of which the following is but a selection:—

Barton under Needwood; Dunstall in the dale;

Stenhill for a pretty girl, and Burton for good ale.

Hampshire hogs, Berkshire dogs; Yorkshire bite; London white.

Nottingham full of hogs; Derbyshire full of dogs;

Leicestershire full of beans; Staffordshire full of Queens.

The last two, it will be noticed, commence somewhat alike, but this is a not uncommon failing in rhymes of this nature. Both Stenhill and Staffordshire boast of their womenkind, but in most counties you will find similar sayings of a flattering nature to the ladies.—London Tit-Bits.

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

In proportion to its population Brazil takes first place as a country of coffee drinkers. The consumption of coffee per capita in Brazil is 14lb. each year, in Belgium and Holland it is 11lb., while in the United States each person in the population consumes an average of 8lb. of coffee yearly. England is much behind in the procession with a consumption of only one-half pound per capita annually, but the amount of tea consumed on an average in England by each person is five times as great as in the United States.

of the ex-General, had revived a systematic search, with the result of the discovery.

WASH, DIRTY CHILDREN

LONDON, ENGLAND, SCHOOL BOARD'S DECREE.

Dirty Children Sent Home, and Parents Must Appear in Court.

The London County Council have framed a new by-law which practically makes the use of soap among school children compulsory.

Under the new scheme of the Education Committee several certificated nurses have been appointed to examine the condition of the scholars. Children in a dirty state are excluded, and the parents summoned for non-attendance.

In Southwark and other districts south of the Thames the by-law has received the active support of the magistrates, but Mr. Cluer, the Worship street stipendiary, refused to impose penalties, as the school doctor, acting on the advice of the nurse had ordered that a child should not be re-admitted in a clean state till after the parents

HAD BEEN SUMMONED.

The head teacher of the Seawell street school, Haggerston, where this happened, told a Daily News representative that a nurse recently paid a surprise visit to the school and examined the children. In one or two cases the children were sent home, and notice of uncleanliness was given to the parents, with a word of advice as to how the children should be washed. Where that notice was ignored the case was reported to the doctor, and prosecution for non-attendance followed.

"I think it is an excellent by-law," said the head teacher, "and I am glad to see the L. C. C.'s example is being followed by other education authorities throughout the country. It checks the spread of skin diseases, such as ringworm, which has been very prevalent lately.

GIRLS WORSE THAN BOYS.

"Parents ought to thank the council for giving more attention to the development of a strong and healthy body, and I hope the fines inflicted upon parents in Southwark and elsewhere will help them to realize the Council's earnest endeavor to have clean scholars. Of course I have no power to exclude a scholar simply because his hands or face are dirty. If a lad deliberately covered himself in mud in the hope of being sent back as not in a properly clean condition he would be detained in the school and made to wash himself. The Council only interferes when the dirt is so thoroughly ingrained that it has led to a skin disease. There is one fact which mothers may be rather shocked to hear, and it is that the girls are found to be dirtier than the boys."

Still, it is generally conceded that the spread of education has made a wonderful change in the condition of poor children. In the old days there was scarcely a piece of soap to be seen in the school lavatories; now the cry is that there is too much.

NEW KIND OF HOBBY.

An old country sexton, in showing visitors round the churchyard, used to stop at a certain tombstone and say: "This 'ere is the tomb of Tummas 'Ooper an' is eleven wifes."

One day a lady remarked, "Eleven? Dear me, that's rather a lot, isn't it?"

The old man looked at her gravely, and replied, "Well, mum, yer see, it was an 'obby of 'is'n."

From plough-boy to mayor was the record of Alderman G. Finch, of Tunbridge Wells, who died recently.

ALONG A RAY OF LIGHT

WIRELESS TELEPHONE IS NOW
A REALITY.

A Wonderful System That Out-
shines Marconi's Great
Discovery.

Telephoning along a ray of light! It seems incredible, but it has been accomplished.

Science has harnessed to this old world many helping steeds, but none more wonderful than this, delightfully simple though it appears to be.

You can stand beside a telephone transmitter, "ring up" a neighbor or a distant friend with an electric flash, and swiftly comes to you along a similar streak of light his reply.

Marconi's triumph is hardly more marvellous. He has dispensed with wires in telegraphy; the scientists who have been experimenting with photophony, or radiophony, as the transmission of sound by means of light is sometimes called, have been equally successful, and have added another to the great discoveries of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

How is it done? It all hinges upon the peculiar property of selenium of altering its resistance in the light. A plain mirror is arranged to reflect a beam of light upon a selenium cell in circuit with an ordinary telephone receiver at the receiving end.

USE OF THE MIRROR.

The mirror, which serves as a telephone diaphragm, is placed in front of a resonating chamber and a mouthpiece, so that the slightest sound makes it vibrate, and thus alter the intensity of the beam of light.

These changes in the beam of light affect the selenium in the receiver and so the message finds its way through space.

It is to Bell that the credit of the discovery is due. In 1880 he devised the "photophone," and subsequent experimenters all acknowledge their indebtedness to him. The German Government granted a substantial sum of money to a young Berlin scientist, Ernst Ruhmeyer, who had already carried out successfully experiments, proving his ability, under varying atmospheric conditions, to transmit articulate sound across water over distances ranging from a mile to nine and a third miles, the messages being satisfactorily received and understood.

Earlier experimenters had succeeded in transmitting sound for the briefest distances. Ruhmeyer had his eye on a system which would be of commercial value.

He discovered that selenium is sensitive to other than red and yellow rays—to blue, violet, and ultra-violet, or invisible rays—otherwise it would have been impossible to use the apparatus when the sun was shining. He also found that the distance over which the message could be transmitted depended largely on the size of the mirror used.

A receiving station was erected on the Kaiser Wilhelm Tower in Grunwald, and tests were made on a dull and foggy evening between the transmitter on a small launch and the station, a distance of four and a third miles. Though the mirror was small and the light imperfect, the message was distinctly understood.

With a larger mirror much larger distances were successfully "bridged."

WONDERFUL SYSTEM.

The reader may wonder what are the advantages of this system of wireless telephony over the ordinary system. There are three, at any rate. Messages can be sent more rapidly than at present; replies to messages received can be sent instantaneously, and perfect secrecy is assured. The disadvantage of the system is that the distance to which messages can be transmitted is limited. Sanguine investigators assert,

in the literal sense, have played big parts. Prince Bismarck was no weakling; Lord Salisbury's huge size was ever conspicuous on the benches of the House of Lords. Lord Rosebery is stouter than the majority of his colleagues. Then there are Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Henry Chaplin, and many other Parliamentary "lights" who can be mentioned in support of the contention that fat men are, as a rule, clever.

It would be difficult to find a "lean and hungry Cassius" among the great law officers of the Crown. The Lord Chancellor is short in stature, but Falstaff in rotundity. The judges, almost without exception, present an appearance of being anything but ill-fed, and fill with ease the court "thrones" which they adorn.—London Tit-Bits.

A MENACE TO PROPERTY

THE VANISHING LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR.

Worthless as a Safeguard Against Attacks of the Electric Fluid.

During a remarkable storm in New York a short time ago lightning struck no fewer than thirty-five different buildings in as many minutes, the majority of which were furnished with lightning-rods, says a well-known builder. The electric fluid apparently scorned the conductor, and instead of running down it attacked the flag-staffs, splitting the poles into a thousand fragments and scattering them in all directions. Electricians have told me that while the forked rod undoubtedly attracts the lightning the electricity, in nine cases out of ten, does not run down the wire and into the ground, as is generally supposed, but strikes some other part of the building near the rod.

Some of the biggest sky-scrappers in the world are now built without lightning-rods and, as a consequence, are seldom struck. In order to prove to you how the value of the lightning-conductor has waned I may tell you that, while ten or fifteen years ago every insurance company insisted that each building for which they issued a policy should be furnished with a lightning-rod, to-day they make

NO SUCH STIPULATION.

A couple of years ago a valuable testimony to the uselessness and even danger of the lightning-rod was afforded by a case which came under my personal knowledge. A big building was being erected in one of the great cities, and as it neared completion the subject of the lightning-rod came up for discussion. The contractors asserted that no rod was necessary; in fact, they said the building would be safer without it. The firm for whom the sky-scraper was being built, however, insisted that the usual supposed safeguard against the structure being struck should be included. Of course, the contractors made no objection, and as soon as the work was finished the lightning-rod was run up.

The very next week a terrific thunderstorm swept over the city, and the first building to be struck was the newly-completed sky-scraper. Almost the whole of the roof was torn off, while the flag-staff, on which the lightning-conductor was erected, remained uninjured. The owners were astounded at such a curious coincidence, but as they were fully covered by insurance they suffered no great loss. The insurance company, however, before renewing the policy, insisted on the lightning-conductor being removed, which, of course, was done, and the building has

NEVER BEEN STRUCK SINCE.

If a list were made of all the buildings struck by lightning in any great city during a twelve-month, I am

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 30.

Text of the Lesson, II. Kings vi., 8-23. Golden Text, Ps. xxxiv., 7.

A good title for a large part of the Bible would be "The Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things," and every devout heart should cry: "Blessed be His glorious name forever, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and Amen!" (Ps. lxxii., 18, 19). From beginning to end His name is wonderful, and He is ever, doing wondrous things in love and grace for and through the sinful sons of men. Elisha, the man of God, is still before us as a sample of what man might and ought to be, for while there is but one perfect pattern, the man Christ Jesus, there are many who may be followed as far as they follow God, but the very blessed way is to see no one but Jesus only, to run with patience looking unto Jesus (Mark ix., 8; Heb. xii., 1, 2); to cease from man, and behold the Lord (Isa. ii., 22; iii., 1).

The opening verses of our chapter tell of the new house by Jordan which the sons of the prophets started to build because the place where they dwelt with Elisha was too strait for them. Whether there is a hint here or not that Elisha's holy life was too narrow a way for them I cannot say, but one cannot forget the incident of the search for Elijah, because they were not in full fellowship. There is many a holy life to-day that is too great a trial even for other believers in the same household and God does not compel holiness, so Elisha let them go and even went with them to help them, for love is always kind even to those who cannot see as we do.

Our lesson proper concerns the deliverance wrought by God through Elisha for the king of Israel, and also Elisha's own deliverance from the king of Syria, reminding us of Ps. ii., 1-4; xxxii., 10, 11. The child of God may well take real comfort from such words as these: "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper." "They that war against thee shall be as nothing and as a thing of naught" (Isa. liv., 17, xl., 12). The king of Syria thought to entrap the king of Israel, but the latter being warned by Elisha, the man in fellowship with God, saved himself from the hands of the king of Syria more than once, so that the king of Syria thought that there must surely be a traitor in his camp who in some way communicated his plans to the king of Israel. When one of his servants assured him that it was not so, but that there was a prophet in Israel who could tell the king of Israel his most secret words, then he determined to lay hands on the prophet, and hearing that he was at Dothan, he sent thither a great host of horses and chariots, which came by night and compassed the city about, that they might capture the man of God, but how vain are the thoughts and purposes of men who know not God. The humble man of God is perfectly quiet and unmoved, for he sees another host of horses and chariots which ordinary eyes cannot see. His heart could truly sing, "I will not fear though an host should encamp against me" (Ps. xxvii., 3). "Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid" (Isa. xii., 2).

Not so his servant who cried, "Alas, my master, how shall we do?" As Gehazi had become a leper, it was probably some one in his place, yet even Gehazi might well have been afraid, for he, too, if a child of God, was also out of fellowship. Elisha did not reason or argue with his servant, but with

HEALTH

FRESH AIR.

The celebrated Dr. Darwin, who lived in the early part of the last century, was so impressed with a conviction of the necessity of good air, that being very popular in the town of Derby, England, once on a market day he mounted a barrel and thus addressed the listening crowd: "Ye men of Derby, fellow citizens, attend to me! I know you to be ingenious and industrious mechanics. By your exertions you procure for yourselves and families the necessities of life; but if you lose your to them must cease. This truth all of you know; but I fear some of you health, that power of being of use do not understand how health is to be maintained in vigor—this then depends upon your breathing an un-contaminated air; for the purity of the air becomes destroyed where many are collected together; the effluvia from the body also corrupts it. Keep open the windows of your crowded workshops, and as soon as you rise open all the windows of your bedrooms. Never sleep in a room without a chimney in it, nor block that up. Inattention to this advice, be assured, will bring diseases on yourselves and engender among you typhus fever, which is only another name for putrid fever, which will carry off your wives and children. Let me again repeat my serious advice—open your windows to let in the fresh air at least once a day. Remember what I say: I speak now without a fee, and can have no other interest than your good, in this my advice."

It would be well indeed were it possible to extend this excellent advice to our people, especially those living in large centers of population. Although it would be found impossible in the majority of cases to "never sleep in a room without a chimney," as open grates are very little used in this country, the advice to thoroughly air the rooms at least once a day, by keeping the windows open for a short time, can easily be carried out, and even if they should be entirely closed throughout the day (we refer especially to the winter season) the rooms can be perfectly ventilated during the night by lowering one or all a fraction of an inch. This imperceptible opening is a regular life saver, so to speak. Ventilation by some means or another is absolutely indispensable; such ventilation whereby impure air may be exchanged for pure—sickness for health.

HOW TO STOP BLEEDING.

It often happens in cases of accident that the danger to life is greatly increased by, if not solely dependent upon, the loss of blood, the injury itself being a comparatively trivial affair. Whether light or serious the wound can wait, indeed in most cases must wait, for the arrival of the physician, but the bleeding waits for nothing—it must be arrested speedily, and if it is not stopped by some one on the spot, or if it does not cease spontaneously, the coming of the physician may be useless, for the wounds of a dead man need no binding.

In classes of instruction in first aid to the wounded, this point is always insisted upon, and rightly; but unfortunately how bleeding from a cut or torn artery can be quickly and certainly arrested is not always clearly explained. The pupils study diagrams depicting the course and direction of the large arteries, and round black or red disks are placed at the points where pressure can be effectively applied to shut off the flow of blood from the parts lower down on the limb; the application of a tourniquet is taught, and sometimes even the mode of tying an artery which is everyone's work and not to

system. There are three, at any rate. Messages can be sent more rapidly than at present; replies to messages received can be sent instantaneously, and perfect secrecy is assured. The disadvantage of the system is that the distance to which messages can be transmitted is limited. Sanguine investigators assert, however, that it will be effective for a distance of a hundred and fifty miles.

The installation of wireless telephones on the ships of our navy would, one would think, be of the greatest value, especially at night. Absolute secrecy would be insured, and that, in conjunction with the rapidity with which messages can be sent, ought to render them especially useful.

The admiral could give his orders quickly to the ships of his fleet and without fear of their being read by any hostile or passing vessel.

And on land the cost of a wireless telephone is small enough to warrant its introduction and popular use for short distances.

Undoubtedly this gift of science is a valuable one, and before the world is much older we may see flashing across our cities and over the sea shafts of light bearing our messages and enquiries.

ARE FAT MEN CLEVER?

Cadaverous People Do Not Monopolize All the Brains.

"Thick in the head and broad in the shoulders" is an oft-quoted saying in the North of England, implying that strength and learning are seldom found in double harness. Yet the obese need not deplore their avoirdupois, for corpulent geniuses are by no means rare, especially in the annals of literature.

Writing in the "Humanitarian" some years ago, Dr. Kierman took up arms against those who were wont to declare that obesity was a sign of degeneracy. An interesting string of facts was put forward, the significance of which could not be minimized by all the arguments of leaner brethren.

The world and an overcoat, it is said, could hardly contain the glory of "Victor Hugo's frame. And the embonpoint of the author of "Les Misérables" was most richly deserved, for his plate was a conglomeration of veal cutlets, Lima beans and oil, roast beef and tomato sauce, omelettes, milk and vinegar, mustard and cheese, which he swallowed rapidly and in immense quantities, washing down the whole with huge draughts of coffee.

Rossini, the celebrated Italian composer of operatic music, had not been able to see his feet for six years ere his death. He has been described as a "hippopotamus in trousers," and yet his enormous bulk did not prevent him giving to the musical world such treasures as "The Barber of Seville," "William Tell," and "La Gazzetta Ladra."

Jules Gabriel Janin, eminent as a French dramatic critic and a most prolific writer, would have broken down any twentieth-century sofa on which he might have happened to sit. Then take the passionate Alexandre Dumas, author of "The Three Musketeers," "Monte Cristo," and a host of other famous works. Why, he could eat three beefsteaks where any other man ate one.

The most fertile of all French romancers, Balzac, is said to have looked more like a hoghead than a man. Three ordinary persons, stretching hands, could hardly reach round his waist.

Coming to more recent times we find ample proof that all the brains are not stored away in the heads of the cadaverous. Before leaving the subject of literature it will be as well to mention the name of that Hercules, both physically and mentally, M. Blowitz, the late Paris correspondent of the London Times.

In the world of politics big men,

ever, before renewing the policy, insisted on the lightning-conductor being removed, which, of course, was done, and the building has

NEVER BEEN STRUCK SINCE.

If a list were made of all the buildings struck by lightning in any great city during a twelve-month, I am convinced that at least 95 per cent. would be found furnished with lightning-rods. There is no doubt about it that the long respect which the lightning-conductor has enjoyed as a kind of mechanical Ajax is drawing to a close, and soon everyone will be tearing them down and turning them into laundry lines.

There is another fallacy, I think, with regard to lightning, viz., that it always strikes the highest point of a building, and hence the custom of placing the rod a few inches above the loftiest pinnacle. In many cases you will find that this is by no means the case. Last year, for instance, a certain church was struck by lightning, but it was not the top of the spire which was shattered, but the roof of the nave. The church was furnished with a lightning-rod which ran up the spire and a foot or so above the vane, but it was useless as a safeguard. Another church near by which had a spire several feet higher, but which was without a lightning-rod, escaped all injury.

CONCERTS IN THE CAVE.

English Town Finds Them Very Cool in Summer.

The problem of providing entertainment in cool and comfortable atmosphere during the hot weather has been solved at Chislehurst, England, by utilizing the Caves.

These caves—which some authorities contend are ancient hiding-places and dwellings, while others say they are nothing but old chalk workings—are situated about 150 feet beneath Chislehurst Common. Entrance is obtained at a lower ground level near the railway station.

A stage has been erected, with foot-lights, etc., the illuminating power being electricity. The dressing-rooms and green-rooms are part of what is known as a Druidical temple—a sort of underground Stonehenge, with circular galleries—and the temperature remains steady at 50 deg. throughout the year, the concerts provide entertainment in an atmosphere which is a delightful change from the recent oppressive heat. The novelty has proved very attractive.

An amusing point arose when application was made to Chislehurst Urban District Council for a music and dancing license. The Council found that none of their regulations as to construction of the "building" or provision of fire extinguishing appliance could be brought to bear, and, after some discussion they decided that it was a unique case, in which no license was required.

COULDN'T POSSIBLY COME.

Preacher (calling on new parishioner):—"I wish you would bring your husband to church with you next Sunday, Mrs. Jones."

Mrs. Jones (hesitatingly):—"I'd like to, but I'm sure no power on earth could make him."

Preacher (astonished):—"Indeed! Perhaps I might be able to persuade him."

Mrs. Jones—"Oh, I think not. You see, he's been dead ten years!"

NEW DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.

According to Paris newspapers, the surgeons are now dressing wounds with silver leaf. The silver is simply placed on the wound or ulcer, and as it sticks close to the surface a little cotton soaked in collodion is sufficient to keep it in place. The effects of this sheet of silver are said to be very remarkable.

Not so his servant who cried, "Alas, my master; how shall we do?" As Gehazi had become a leper, it was probably some one in his place, yet even Gehazi might well have been afraid, for he, too, if a child of God, was also out of fellowship. Elisha did not reason or argue with his servant, but with these words assured and comforted him, "Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them" (verse 16), and then he asked the Lord to open his servant's eyes that he might see, and lie, too, saw the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire roundabout Elisha.

In Rom. viii, 26, 31, 34, we see God for us, Christ for us, the Spirit for us, and we have the beautiful assuring words, "If God be for us who can be against us?" Yet we are slow to believe that all things are just as God says, we do well to pray that God would enlighten the eyes of our understanding that we may know what is the hope of our calling and the riches of the glory of His inheritance in us; that He would open our understandings that we might understand the Scriptures (Eph. 1, 18; Luke xxiv, 45).

God can as easily blind as open eyes, so, at Elisha's request. He blinded these Syrians, and Elisha brought them to Samaria, to the king of Israel, whom they were really seeking, for they only wanted Elisha because he kept them from the king of Israel. Again at the request of Elisha the Lord opened their eyes and they found themselves in the hands and at the mercy of the king of Israel, who, instead of smiting them, as his own heart suggested, at the word of Elisha, fed them and sent them home, thus conquering them so that, for a time at least, the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel.

They acted according to Rom. xii, 20, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." The Lord's further deliverances and His kindness through Elisha to the woman of Shunem are recorded in the next two chapters, but, whether famine or deliverance, it is God working in all and through all for His people and against His enemies.

OLD GREEK CALENDAR.

Ancient time-keeping has received new light from two remarkable stones lately unearthed by the German explorers on the site of the old Ionic port of Miletus. These stones are the remains of calendars, of which one is shown to date from 1094 A.D. The year was divided into twelve zodiacal signs, and against each month the motion of the remaining signs was given, with a note predicting the weather. On the left side were thirty holes, a wooden peg being moved forward one hole each day, thus giving the astronomical date. The new find has made clear the meaning of parapemma, or peg calendar, a name by which other stones have been rather mysteriously known.

CHINESE SLAVERY.

China is the great slave country of the world. Of a population of 400,000,000 there are slaves to the number of 10,000,000. Every family of means keeps its girl slaves, and a man's position is usually gauged by the number he keeps. At any age from three to fifteen girls are sold, seven or eight being the age at which most change hands. The girls are purchased to do housework, it being cheaper to buy than to hire. Slaves vary in price; \$10 is about the average, but much depends on the girl's appearance. A good-looking girl will fetch \$20, or even \$40.

It is a blessing for the happy home that husbands and wives do not always know exactly what each thinks of the other.

diagrams depicting the course and direction of the large arteries, and round black or red disks are placed at the points where pressure can be effectively applied to shut off the flow of blood from the parts lower down on the limb; the application of a tourniquet is taught, and sometimes even the mode of tying an artery (which is surgeon's work and not to be attempted by any member of a first-aid class) is elaborately explained; but sometimes the lecturer forgets to say that the most copious bleeding can always be arrested temporarily, and often permanently, by simple pressure made directly on the bleeding point. If you can put your finger (literally) on the source of the hemorrhage and keep it there, your wounded companion will not bleed to death, at least not while under your care.

One must make sure, in doing this, that the finger is really making pressure on the bleeding point, which may be deep down at the bottom of the wound; but the continuance of the bleeding will soon prove that the finger, or the cloth pad, or the rounded stick, or whatever is used to make pressure with, is not pressing on the right spot. Care must be taken not to soil the wound with dirty fingers or a dirty rag. If time and opportunity permit, the finger should first be washed or at least wiped with a clean cloth, and if a cloth pad is used the outer layers at least must be free from visible dirt.

In almost any company some one may be found who has a clean handkerchief in the pocket. One which has not been unfolded is best, for this can then be folded inside out and made up into a clean pad of any desired shape.—Youth's Companion.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Meekness is not mushiness. Restitution is the proof of repentance.

Virtue is more than an absence of vice.

Withholding the hand withers the heart.

Patience gives a big push to any purpose.

Revenge is sweet when it is sacrificed.

Changing the clock does not stop the sun.

A little sin may be the seed of a large sorrow.

People who scatter sunshine cannot live in shadow.

The only time love sighs is when it has to quit work.

The ideal tree may count for more than the real timber.

Dreaming about heaven is a sin when it hinders duties on earth.

True noblemen are always knighted with the sword of affliction.

Cream does not stay at the bottom because it gets in a dirty bucket.

Men who are carrying to-morrow's burdens are not counting to-day's blessings.

SWALLOWS AND MICROBES.

Swallows and other migratory birds invariably shun those places which are in the slightest degree infected by noxious microbes. Thus they are never to be found in districts when cholera, yellow fever, the plague, and other epidemic diseases prevail. The districts which they select as their temporary homes are in all respects the most healthy that can be found. It is evident from this that persons who are afraid of catching cholera or other infectious diseases ought not to live in places which are shunned by these birds.

SNAKES IN INDIA.

About 400,000 snakes are killed every year in British India. The fees paid as rewards annually for the destruction of beasts of prey and venomous snakes by the Government of India amount to about \$100,000.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XVII—(Continued.)

"He might. On the other hand, he might plead ignorance. It is possible for him to suggest that the whole affair was merely a coincidence, so far as he was concerned."

"Yes, but he would have to explain how he burgled your house, and what business he had to get himself half murdered in your conservatory. Let us get out here and walk the rest of the way to your house. Our cabby knows quite enough about us without having definite views as to your address."

The cabman was dismissed with a handsome douceur and the twain turned off the front at the corner of Eastern Terrace. Late as it was, there were a few people lounging under the hospital wall, where there was a suggestion of activity about the building unusual at that time of night. A rough-looking fellow, who seemed to have followed Bell and Steel from the front dropped into a seat by the hospital gates and laid his head back as if utterly worn out. Just inside the gates a man was smoking a cigarette.

"Halloo, Cross," David cried, "you are out late to-night!"

"Heavy night," Cross responded, sleepily, "with half a score of accidents to finish with. Some of Palmer of Lingfield's private patients thrown off a coach and brought here in the ambulance. Unless I am greatly mistaken, that is Hatherly Bell with you."

"The same," Bell said, cheerfully. "I recollect you in Edinburgh. So some of Palmer's patients have come to grief. Most of his special cases used to pass through my hands."

"I've got one here to-night who collects you perfectly well," said Cross. "He's got a dislocated shoulder, but otherwise he is doing well. Got a mania that he's a doctor who murdered a patient."

"Electric light anything to do with the story?" Bell asked, eagerly.

"That's the man. Seems to have a wonderfully brilliant intellect if you can only keep him off that topic. He spotted you in North Street yesterday, and seemed wonderfully disappointed to find you had nothing whatever to do with this institution."

"If he is not asleep," Bell suggested, "and you have no objection—"

Cross nodded and opened the gate. Before passing inside Bell took the rolled-up Rembrandt from his deep breast-pocket and handed it to David.

"Take care of this for me," he whispered. "I'm going inside. I've dropped upon an old case that interested me very much years ago, and I'd like to see my patient again. See you in the morning, I expect. Good-night."

David nodded in reply and went his way. It was intensely quiet and still now; the weary loafer at the outside hospital seat had disappeared. There was nobody to be seen anywhere as David placed his key in the latch and opened the door. Inside the hall-light was burning, and so was the shaded electric lamp in the conservatory. The study leading to the conservatory was in darkness. The effect of the light behind was artistic and pleasing.

It was with a sense of comfort and relief that David fastened the door behind him. Without putting up the light in the study David laid the Rembrandt on his table, which wa-

her presently with a book in her lap and herself under a shady tree. She was not reading, her eyes were far away. As she gave David a warm greeting there was a tender bloom on her lovely face.

"Oh, yes, I got home quite right," she said. "No suspicion was aroused at all. And you?"

"I had a night thrilling enough for yellow covers, as Artemus Ward says. I came here this morning to throw myself on your mercy, Miss Gates. Were I disposed to do so, I have information enough to force your hand. But I prefer to hear everything from your lips."

"Did Enid tell you anything?" Ruth faltered.

"Well, she allowed me to know a great deal. In the first place, I know that you had a great hand in bringing me to 218 the other night. I know that it was you who suggested that idea, and it was you who facilitated the use of Mr. Gates's telephone. How the thing was staged managed matters very little at present. It turns out now that your friend and Dr. Bell and myself have a common enemy."

Ruth looked up swiftly. There was something like fear in her eyes.

"Have—have you discovered the name of that enemy?" she asked.

"Yes, I know now that our foe is Mr. Reginald Henson."

"A man who is highly respected. A man who stands wonderfully high in public estimation. There are thousands and thousands of people who look upon him as a great and estimable creature. He gives largely in charities, he devotes a good deal of his time to the poor. My uncle who is a good man, if you like, declares that Reginald Henson is absolutely indispensable to him. At the next election that man is certain to be returned to Parliament to represent an important northern constituency.

If you told my uncle anything about him, he would laugh at you."

"I have not the slightest intention of approaching your uncle on this matter at present."

"Because you could prove nothing. Nobody can prove anything."

"But Christiana Henson may in time."

Once more Ruth flashed a startled look at her companion.

"So you have discovered something about that?" she whispered.

"I have discovered everything about it. Legally speaking, the young lady is dead. She died last night, as Dr. Walker will testify. She passed away in the formula presented by me the night that I met her in the darkness at 218, Brunswick Square. Now, will you be so good as to tell me how those girls got hold of my synopsis?"

"That came about quite naturally. Your synopsis and proof in an open envelope were accidentally slipped into a large circular envelope used by a firm of seed merchants and addressed to Longdean Grange, sent out no doubt amongst thousands of others. Chris saw it and, prompted by curiosity, read it. Out of that our little plot was gradually evolved. You see, I was at school with those two girls and they have few secrets from me. Naturally, I suggested the scheme because I see a great deal of Reginald Henson. He comes here; he also comes very frequently to our house in Prince's Gate. And yet I am sorry, from the bottom of my heart, that I ever touched the thing

Note.—The following article has been widely published and is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the value of careful marshalling and analysis of facts in presenting a subject to the public.

LEVELERS.

The Mission of Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee.

The Creator made all things, we believe.

If so, He must have made these.

We know what He made food and water for, and air and sunshine, but why Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee?

They are here sure enough and each performing its work.

There must be some great plan behind it all; the thoughtful man seeks to understand something of that plan and thereby to judge these articles for their true worth.

Let us not say "bad" or "good" without taking testimony.

There are times and conditions when it certainly seems to the casual observer that these stimulant narcotics are real blessings.

Right there is the ambush that conceals a "killing" enemy.

One can slip into the habit of either whiskey, tobacco or coffee easy enough, but to "untangle" is often a fearful struggle.

It seems plain that there are circumstances when the narcotic effect of these poisons is for the moment beneficial but the fearful argument against them is that seldom ever does one find a steady user of either whiskey, coffee or tobacco free from disease of some kind.

Certainly powerful elements in their effect on the human race.

It is a matter of daily history testified to by literally millions of people, that Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee are smiling, promising, beguiling friends on the start, but always false as hell itself in the end. Once they get firm hold enough to show their strength, they insist upon governing and drive the victim steadily towards ill health in some form; if permitted to continue to rule, they will not let up until physical and mental ruin sets in.

A man under that spell (and "under the spell" is correct), of any one of these drugs, frequently assures himself and his friends, "Why I can leave off any time I want to. I did quit for a week just to show I could." It is a sure mark of the slave when one gets to that stage. He wiggled through a week fighting every day to break the spell, was finally whipped, and began his slavery all over again.

The slave (Coffee slave as well as Tobacco and Whiskey) daily reviews his condition, sees perfectly plain the steady encroachments of disease, how the nerves get weaker day by day and demand the drug that seems to smile and offer relief for a few minutes and then leave the diseased condition plainer to view than ever and growing worse. Many times the Coffee slave realizes that he is between two fires. He feels bad if he leaves off, and a little worse if he drinks and allows the effect to wear off.

So it goes on from day to day. Every night the struggling victim promises himself that he will break the habit and next day when he feels a little bad (as he is quite sure to) breaks, not the habit, but his own resolution. It is nearly always a tough fight, with disaster ahead sure if the habit wins.

There have been hundreds of thousands of people driven to their graves through disease brought on by coffee drinking alone, and it is quite certain that more human misery is caused by coffee and tobacco than by whiskey, for the two first are more widely used, and more hidden and insidious in the effect on nerves, heart and other vital organs, and are thus unsuspected until much

"mind" if some of his children are in foolish and stupid, he seems to select others (perhaps those he intends for some special work) and allows them to be threshed and castigated most fearfully by these "levelers."

If a man tries flirting with these levelers awhile, and gets a few slaps as a hint, he had better take the hint or a good solid blow will follow.

When a man tries to live upright, clean, thrifty, sober, and undrugged, manifesting as near as he knows what the Creator intends he should, happiness, health and peace seem to come to him. Does it pay?

This article was written to set people thinking, to rouse the "God within" for every highly organized man and woman has times when they feel a something calling from within for them to press to the front and "be about the Father's business," don't mistake it; the spark of the Infinite is there and it pays in every way, health, happiness, peace, and even worldly prosperity, to break off the habits and strip clean for the work cut out for us.

It has been the business of the writer to provide a practical and easy way for people to break away from the coffee habit and be assured of a return to health and all of the good things that brings, provided the abuse has not gone too far, and even then the cases where the body has been rebuilt on a basis of strength, and health run into the thousands.

It is an easy and comfortable step to stop coffee instantly by having well-made Postum Food Coffee served rich and hot with good cream, for the color and flavor is there, but none of the caffeine or other nerve destroying elements of ordinary coffee.

On the contrary the most powerful rebuilding elements furnished by Nature are in Postum and they quickly set about repairing the damage. Seldom is it more than 2 days after the change is made before the old stomach or bowel troubles or complaints of kidneys, heart, head or nerves show unmistakable evidence of getting better and ten days time changes things wonderfully.

Literally millions of brain-working Americans to-day use Postum, having found the value and common sense in the change.

C. W. POST.

About theHouse

SELECTED RECIPES.

An Economical Dish.—Chuck steak it "tendered" and well larded with fine clear suet. It is then spread out and dredged with flour. Next peas, potatoes, carrots and bits of celery are cut into dice and strewn over it. It is then rolled over and over and the ends well secured by strings or skewers. Afterwards this is placed in a casserole, in which is good beef gravy, a bay leaf or two and a few pepper corns, and allowed to simmer till meat and vegetables are tender.

Potatoes and Bacon.—A delicious breakfast or luncheon dish is potatoes stewed with tender bacon. Cut the bacon into large dice and fry until very slightly colored. The bacon should not be allowed to crisp. Drain and mix with creamed potatoes prepared in the usual manner, that is, cut in cubes, and warmed in a rich cream sauce. Let the potatoes and bacon simmer for a few moments before serving that the two flavors may have a chance to mingle. Sprinkle with minced parsley.

Scalloped Cauliflower.—Cold cauliflower can be made to do duty as a

so was the shaded electric lamp in the conservatory. The study leading to the conservatory was in darkness. The effect of the light behind was artistic and pleasing.

It was with a sense of comfort and relief that David fastened the door behind him. Without putting up the light in the study David laid the Rembrandt on his table, which was immediately below the window in his work-room. The night was hot; he pushed the top sash down liberally.

"I must get that transparency removed," he murmured, "and have the window filled with stained glass. The stuff is artistic, but it is so frankly what it assumes to be."

CHAPTER XVIII.

David idly mixed himself some whisky and soda water in the dining-room, where he finished his cigarette. He was tired and ready for bed now, so tired that he could hardly find energy enough to remove his boots and get into the big carpet slippers that were so old and worn. He put down the dining-room lights and strolled into the study. Just for a moment he sat there contemplating with pleasure, tired eyes the wilderness of bloom before him.

Then he fell into a reverie, as he frequently did. An idea for a fascinating story crept unbidden into his mind. He gazed vaguely around him. Some little noise outside attracted his attention, the kind of noise made by a sweep's brushes up a chimney. David turned idly towards the open window. The top of it was but faintly illuminated by the light of the conservatory gleaming dullly on the transparency over the glass. But David's eyes were keen, and he could see distinctly a man's thumb crooked downwards over the frame of the sash. Somebody had swarmed up the telephone holdiasts and was getting in through the window. Steel slipped well into the shadow, but not before an idea had come to him. He removed the rolled-up Rembrandt from the table and slipped it behind a row of books in the book-case. Then he looked up again at the crooked thumb.

He would recognise that thumb again anywhere. It was flat like the head of a snake, and the nail was no larger than a pea—a thumb that had evidently been cruelly smashed at one time. The owner of the thumb might have been a common burglar, but in the light of recent events David was not inclined to think so. At any rate he felt disposed to give his theory every chance. He saw a long, fustian-clad arm follow the scarred thumb, and a hand grope all over the table.

"Curse me," a foggy voice whispered, hoarsely. "It ain't here. And the bloke told me—"

The voice said no more, for David grabbed at the arm and caught the wrist in a vice-like grip. Instantly another arm shot over the window and an ugly piece of iron piping was swung perilously near Steel's head. Unfortunately, he could see no face. As he jumped back to avoid a blow his grasp relaxed, there was a dull thud outside followed by the tearing scratch of boots against a wall and the hollow clatter of flying feet. All David could do was to close the window and regret that his impetuosity had not been more judiciously restrained.

"Now, what particular thing was he after?" he asked himself. "But I had better defer any further speculations on the matter till the morning. After the fight he had my friend won't come back again. And I'm just as tired as a dog."

But there were other things the next day to occupy David's attention besides the visit of his nocturnal friend. He had found out enough the previous evening to encourage him to go farther. And surely Miss Ruth Gates could not refuse to give him further information.

He started out to call at 219, Brunswick Square, as soon as he deemed it excusable to do so. Miss Gates was out, the solemn butler said, but she might be found in the square gardens. David came upon

by curiosity, read it. Out of that our little plot was gradually evolved. You see, I was at school with those two girls and they have few secrets from me. Naturally, I suggested the scheme because I see a great deal of Reginald Henson. He comes here; he also comes very frequently to our house in Prince's Gate. And yet I am sorry, from the bottom of my heart, that I ever touched the thing for your sake."

The last words were spoken with a glance that set David's pulses beating. He took Ruth's half-extended hand in his, and it was not withdrawn.

"Don't worry about me," he said. "I shall come out all right in the end. Still, I shall look eagerly forward to any assistance that you can afford me. For instance, what hold has Henson got on his relatives?"

"That I cannot tell you," Ruth cried. "You must not ask me. But we were acting for the best; our great object was to keep you out of danger."

"There is no danger to me if I can only clear myself," Steel replied. "If you could only tell me where those bank-notes came from! When I think of that part of the business I am filled with shame. And yet if you only knew how fond I am of my home. At the same time, when I found that I was called upon to help ladies in distress I should have refused all offers of reward. If I had done so I should have had no need of your pity. And yet—and yet it is very sweet to me."

He pressed the hand in his and the pressure was returned. David forgot all about his troubles for the time; and it was very cool and pleasant and quiet there.

"I am afraid that those notes were forced upon us," she said. "Though I frankly believe that the enemy does not know what we have learnt to do from you. And as to the cigar-case: would it not be easy to settle that matter by asking a few questions?"

"My dear young lady, I have done so. And the more questions I ask the worse it is for me. The cigar-case I claimed came from Walen's beyond all question, and was purchased by the mysterious individual now in the hospital. I understand that the cigar-case was the very one I admired at Lockhart's some time ago, and—"

"If you inquire at Lockhart's you will find such to be the case."

David looked up with a puzzled expression. Ruth spoke so seriously, and with such an air of firm conviction, that he was absolutely staggered.

"So I did," he said. "And was informed in the most positive way by the junior partner that the case I admired had been purchased by an American called Smith and sent to the Metropole after he had forwarded dollar-notes for it. Surely you don't suppose that a firm like Lockhart's would be guilty of anything?"

Ruth rose to her feet, her face pale and resolute.

"This must be looked to," she said. "The cigar-case sent to you on that particular night was purchased at Lockhart's by myself and paid for with my own money!"

(To be Continued.)

THE WORLD WANTS.

Men who put character above wealth.

Men who will not lose their individuality in a crowd.

Men who will be as honest in small things as in great things.

Men whose ambitions are not confined to their own selfish desires.

Men who will not have one brand of honesty for business purposes and another for private life.

Men who are true to their friends through good report and evil report, in adversity as well as in prosperity.

Men who do not believe that shrewdness, sharpness, cunning, and long-headedness are the best qualities for winning success.

Many a man has found the key to success, but seen too many keyholes to put it in."

sands of people driven to their graves through disease brought on by coffee drinking alone, and it is quite certain that more human misery is caused by coffee and tobacco than by whiskey, for the two first are more widely used, and more hidden and insidious in the effect on nerves, heart and other vital organs, and are thus unsuspected until much of the dangerous work is done.

Two, Reader, what is your opinion as to the real use the Creator has for these things? Take a look at the question from this point of view. There is a law of Nature and of Nature's God that things slowly evolve from lower planes to higher, a sturdy, steady and dignified advance toward more perfect things in both the Physical and Spiritual world. The ponderous tread of evolutionary development is fixed by the Infinite and will not be quickened out of natural law by any of man's methods.

Therefore we see many illustrations showing how nature checks too rapid advance. Illinois raises phenomenal crops of corn for two or three years. If she continued to do so every year her farmers would advance in wealth far beyond those of other sections or countries. So Nature interposes a bar every three or four years and brings on a "bad year."

Here we see the leveling influence at work.

A man is prosperous in his business for a number of years and grows rich. Then Nature sets the "leveling influence" at work on him. Some of his investments lose, he becomes luxurious and lazy. Perhaps it is whiskey, tobacco, coffee, women, gambling, or some other form. The intent and purpose is to level him. Keep him from evolving too far ahead of the masses.

A nation becomes prosperous and great like ancient Rome. If no leveling influence set in she would dominate the world perhaps for all time. But Dame Nature sets her army of "levelers" at work. Luxury, overeating and drinking, licentiousness, waste and extravagance indulgences of all kinds, then comes the wreck. Sure, Sure, Sure.

The law of the unit is the law of the mass. Man goes through the same process. Weakness (in childhood), gradual growth of strength, energy, thrift, probity, prosperity, wealth, comfort, ease, relaxation, self-indulgence, luxury, idleness, waste, debauchery, disease, and the wreck follows. The "levelers" are in the bushes along the pathway of every successful man and woman and they bag the majority.

Only now and then can a man stand out against these "levelers" and hold his fortune, fame and health to the end.

So the Creator has use for Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee to level down the successful ones and those who show signs of being successful, and keep them back in the race, so that the great "field" (the masses) may not be left too far behind.

And yet we must admit that same all wise Creator has placed it in the power of man to stand upright, clothed in the armor of a clean cut steady mind and say unto himself, "I decline to exchange my birthright for a mess of potage."

"I will not deaden my senses, weaken my grip on affairs and keep myself cheap, common and behind in fortune and fame by drugging with whiskey, tobacco or coffee, life is too short. It is hard enough to win the good things, without any sort of handicap, so a man is certainly a "fool trader" when he trades strength, health, money, and the good things that come with power, for the half-asleep condition of the "dragger" with the certainty of sickness and disease ahead."

It is a matter each individual must decide for himself. He can be a leader and semi-god if he will, or he can go along through life a drugged clown, a cheap "hewer of wood or carrier of water."

Certain it is that while the Great Father of us all does not seem to

and mix with creamed potatoes prepared in the usual manner, that is, cut in cubes, and warmed in a rich cream sauce. Let the potatoes and bacon simmer for a few moments before serving that the two flavors may have a chance to mingle. Sprinkle with minced parsley.

Escalloped Cauliflower.—Cold cauliflower can be made to do duty as a brand-new dish on the following day by being escalloped. Break up the sprigs and cover with boiling milk in which a tablespoonful of flour and butter have been blended. Season to taste. Cover the top with grated bread and put in oven to bake, moistening during the process by basting with the milk in which the cauliflower is cooking.

Way of Cooking Rice.—Fry well-boiled and cooled rice in a little fresh butter, with a sprinkling of grated nutmeg, and pepper and salt to taste; when quite hot in the pan add the whites of some hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine, and also a dried haddock, boiled and shredded, first removing the skin; mix well, pile up into a cone on a hot dish, and decorate the top of it with the yolks of the eggs rubbed through a wire sieve and mixed with a little grated cheese; garnish with fried croutons round the base; stand the dish in the oven for five minutes to make quite hot, and to give a slight golden tint, and serve immediately. The Illustrated London News suggests still another appetizing method of cooking rice. This begins with boiling the rice with onions, then frying it in flat or cork-shaped portions, and serving with a brown sauce poured around them. Or the rice can be mixed with beaten eggs, salt and pepper to taste, and a pinch of mace and saffron and finished in the oven.

Rollelmups.—These little spicy rolls of fish are a German conceit and very tempting, particularly when served for breakfast with French fried potatoes and crisp radishes. To prepare, select plump salt Holland herring; remove the backbone and divide lengthwise into fillets and soak for six hours in cold water; drain and on each piece lay three peppercorns, a tiny piece of a bay leaf, a bit of lemon peel, two or three cloves and half a teaspoonful of chopped onion; roll up, tie with thread, or fasten with tiny skewers and place in a crock; heat sufficient vinegar to cover the fish and pour over it, repeat this process for three mornings, when the rollelmups will be ready to serve. If the vinegar is very sharp dilute with water to the amount of a third.

Cooking Fruit in the Oven.—Many fruits are richer and better for being cooked in the oven, instead of being stewed on top of the stove. This is especially the case with apricots, prunes and apples. All fruit cooked in the oven should be closely covered to prevent its browning. It should be cooked slowly, care being taken that it does not dry on the dish. This will not happen if it is well covered with water at first and taken from the oven when the water and sugar have boiled down to a rich jelly. In most cases the fruit should be cooked about half a day, or for several hours. A stoneware pipkin or a heavy earthen pudding dish, covered with a plate, is the best thing to cook fruit in. Prunes, if cooked in this way, should be sprinkled with fine shavings from the yellow rind of an orange. They "dry down" easily and therefore should be tightly covered and cooked slowly. Apricots should be cooked a long time. After the sugar is added take off the cover and let the fruit glaze a little but not harden.

Household Hints.

In cleaning coat collars, vests, etc., instead of using a cloth to apply the naptha try an old toothbrush. Velvet can be best cleaned in this way.

It is alleged—we know not with how much veracity—that a small uncorked vial of kerosene oil placed

in the clock case will evaporate rapidly enough to oil its bearings.

A contributor says she covers her comforts first with mosquito net, tying in the usual fashion. Then she puts on the regular cover, of whatever material she pleases, tying once in about six inches. Any time the outside is soiled it can be removed, washed and put back. The advantage is that the cotton is not wet and thus remains in better condition. If in addition, this contributor will hang her comfort in its stripped condition before fire or in hot sun-shine she will find the cotton in it "livened up" to a considerable degree.

Chicken broth made from the feet of fowls is no new thing in French kitchens. Immerse in scalding water to skin the feet and place in a saucepan with cold water. Let the water just bubble for several hours, when strain and season. This is a great addition to cold sliced chicken, as it jellies when cold.

Before washing linens embroidered with blue, or the pretty light blue Japanese linen embroidered in white soak for an hour in cold water in which an ounce of sugar of lead to each gallon of water has been dissolved.

Apricots are rather insipid eaten raw, but they make many delicious desserts. Apricot jam and marmalade are easy to make, and form the basis of a number of dainty dishes. An omelet spread with apricot jam and sprinkled with powdered sugar is very good. A custard pie with a layer of apricot jam spread over the under crust is also recommended.

Lamb stew is very much improved by the addition of curry powder, especially if it is a rechauffe or "left-over." Made of cold roast meat with fresh raw potatoes and the curry it becomes a delicious entree, deserving of a more euphonious name than "stew."

A sandbag is said by Health to be greatly superior to a hot water bag, which many people prize so highly. Get some clean, fine sand; dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove; make a bag about eight inches square of flannel; fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or on top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle or brick. The sand holds the heat for a long time.

KITCHEN DONT'S.

Don't litter up the kitchen when getting a meal, because it will take hours to "clean up" after the meal is over.

Don't put a greasy spoon on the table. It leaves a stain which requires time to erase. Put it in a saucer.

Don't crumple up your dish towels. Rinse and hang them in the sun.

Don't pour boiling water over china packed in a pan. It will crack by the sudden contraction and expansion.

Don't black a stove while it is hot. It takes more blacking and less polish.

Don't put damp towels and napkins in the hamper. Dry them first or they will mildew.

Don't use knives for scraping the table and pots.

Don't pour boiling water and soap on greasy spots. Moisten the spots with a cold saturated solution of soda, then scrub them with the grain of the wood, using cold soapsuds.

Don't put egg dishes into hot water—it makes the egg adhere. Soak the dishes first in cold water.

Don't put tin pans on the stove to dry. They become heated, the solder loosens and they soon leak.

THE ROAD MYSTERY

Some forty-four years ago there resided at the little village of Road in Somersetshire, England, a certain Mr. Samuel Savile Kent. He was a deputy inspector of factories, and a man, therefore, of some standing and position.

Mr. Kent had been twice married. By his first wife he had four children living, a boy and three girls. One of these latter was named Constance Emilie—a strange sullen, wayward, wilful girl of sixteen.

From the very first Constance had conceived an intense dislike to her stepmother. And, besides, she was wont to play all sorts of mad pranks.

For instance! One day in 1856, when she was but twelve years of age, she had cut her hair short, donned a suit of boy's clothes, and, taking her younger brother with her, had run away to Bath.

There were other similar escapades chronicled against her, and they were remembered presently. It was also recalled that her mother, the first Mrs. Kent, had died insane in an asylum.

The elder children, including, of course, Constance, had separate bedrooms of their own. The two youngest, a baby in arms and little Francis Savile Kent, aged four, slept in the nursery with their nurse, who was an exceedingly devout and very respectable person, named Elizabeth Gough, three-and-twenty years of age.

About five in the morning this young woman awoke. It was then broad daylight, and she at once noticed that Savile's cot was empty.

Her first thought was to alarm the household. But then—so she averred later—it occurred to her that Mrs. Kent, who was very fidgety about her children, might have entered the nursery during the night, perhaps hearing the boy cry, or cough, and have carried him to her own room. So she composed herself to sleep again.

An hour and a half later she rose and dressed; then, having washed and dressed the baby, proceeded to knock at her mistress' door.

"Who is there?" responded the voice of Mrs. Kent. "What is it?"

"Please, ma'am," queried the girl, "is Master Savile with you?"

"With me? Certainly not."

"Well, ma'am," came the trembling reply, "he is not in the nursery."

Within a minute or two, as may well be imagined, the whole house was in an uproar. The place was thoroughly searched from garret to basement. But no trace of the missing child could be discovered.

Moreover it became quickly evident that there had been foul play. The drawing-room door, locked by Mr. Kent overnight, was wide open. The shutters of the same room had been unclasped, and the window was a little way up. Yet no glass was broken, no force had apparently been used, and there were no footprints traceable in the garden outside.

The distracted father ordered his carriage, and drove full gallop to Trowbridge, the nearest police-station. Meanwhile the servants had spread the alarm among the villagers, and soon parties of volunteer

searchers were busy.

Two men, Benger and Nutt, made an examination of the grounds, and the first-named, on entering a shed situated in a shrubbery some thirty yards from the house, came upon a big pool of partly-congealed blood.

Further search revealed the body of the child, terribly mutilated.

The police soon arrived in charge

of April, 1865, came the news that Constance Kent had confessed.

She was at the time a guest at St. Mary's Home, Brighton, an Anglican Convent, established in connection with St. Paul's Church.

To the Rev. Mr. Wagner, the spiritual director of this establishment, she told her terrible story.

Jealousy of her little brother, and a desire to be revenged upon her stepmother, had prompted her to the deed.

She had carefully planned it long previously; had purloined and hidden one of her father's razors; and had also abstracted from the washing-basket one of her nightdresses, foreseeing that she would probably be more or less covered with the child's blood. This garment she had afterwards burnt in her own bedroom, putting the ashes in the kitchen grate.

The actual murder was committed shortly after midnight. She carried her baby brother from the nursery—sleeping, and wrapped in a blanket—through the drawing-room, and round to the shed at the back of the house.

Arrived there, she lit a candle she had previously secreted, killed the child, and returned to the house quite unobserved. The woman's under garment which had been found in the scullery had, she added, no connection with the affair whatever.

The prisoner was tried for her life on her own confession before Mr. Justice Willes at the Salisbury Assizes. The date was the 20th July, 1865, five years to the day from her first arrest.

She was dressed plainly in sombre black, and her face was pale, but determined. She pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced to death, her judge bursting into tears as he pronounced the terrible words.

Constance, it was said, desired to expiate her crime with her life, and particularly requested that no efforts might be made to obtain a reprieve.

Nevertheless, it was felt on all hands that it was a case in which it would be inexpedient to exact the extreme penalty of the law. And, indeed, her sentence was commuted to penal servitude almost immediately.

She was released on July 18th, 1885, after a captivity of twenty years' duration and, it is said, is now living under an assumed name in an Anglican Convent.—Pearson's Weekly.

SNATCHED FROM THE RAILS.

Brave Brakeman Saves the Life of a Little Child.

Facing danger to save life is always heroic, but to save life as a certain brakeman lately did it requires not only bravery, but rapid and intelligent action. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat prints a thrilling account of an adventure on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The train was late and heavily loaded, and on a down grade the engineer, to make up for lost time, "turned her loose," and the cars flew over the hill at a tremendous speed.

About half-way down the grade Brakeman Rosenbrook's pipe went out, and he went forward to the locomotive to get a light. On that little incident hung the life of a two-year-old baby. As the brakeman entered the cab, the engineer said to the fireman:

"What's on the track ahead, Bill?"

"Looks like a man sitting on the rail," answered Bill. "Guess he'll move when we whistle for the crossing."

The heavy train rushed on, and a moment later the whistle sounded. Then the bundle moved, but instead of getting off the track, it stepped right between the rails and calmly waited.

"It's a baby!" groaned the engineer, as he shut off steam and called for brakes. But no power could stop that train in that short dis-

SEALING OF PORT ARTHUR

BRAVEST DEED IN THE PRESENT WAR.

What It Cost the Japanese Navy in Lives and Ships.

The most sensational event of the war thus far was the triple attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet in the harbor of Port Arthur. The Japanese sunk no less than seventeen steamship hulls loaded with stone, railroad iron and loose cement in and around the narrow channel. They were more successful than Hobson at Santiago, and the action of the water upon the cement and other material was to make the vessels practically solid blocks of concrete, which the Russians have been trying for months to clear away by the use of dynamite and daring displayed on the three different occasions is unsurpassed in the history of human warfare. The result of the first attempt was a failure, and the fate of the men who participated in it made the heroism of the second party even more remarkable. And the fate of the second party left the officers and sailors who volunteered for the third

ALMOST WITHOUT HOPE.

They went at their task without the slightest hesitation, however, although they realized that it meant almost certain death, and, as the London Times has remarked: "The heroism was never surpassed and rarely equalled in the annals of war. Out of the 158 officers and men who volunteered for the forlorn hope only forty-one came back alive. But the lives of their gallant comrades were not sacrificed in vain. Happy indeed is the country where bravery and intelligence are combined in so just a measure. Japan has lost sons whom any country in any age might have mourned with pride, and it is their death which has enabled her to develop a fresh stage in what bids fair to be the most momentous of modern campaigns."

MEN AND VESSELS.

In the three attempts 170 lives were sacrificed, and the men who volunteered knew that they were going to almost certain death, or at least that the chance was very small that they would return alive. The following is the record:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Tot.
Killed	5	15	22	42
Died of Wounds	2	3	6	11
Missing	15	24	89	
Returned safely	11	17	41	69
	33	59	153	245

It is almost certain that most of the missing men were killed, because reliable reports from Port Arthur give the total number of naval prisoners in the hands of the Russians as only 15, and two of them have committed suicide since. Of the dead and missing 24 were officers.

The cost in money was also large, although insignificant compared with the loss of life. The following are the official Japanese figures:

Number	Value
vessels.	in yen.
First attempt	5 623,800
Second attempt	4 318,000
Third attempt	8 1,800,000

Total 17 3,041,800

The value of the cargoes of stone cement and iron is placed at 100,000 yen.

FILLING THE CHANNEL.

There are two harbors at Port Arthur, an inner and an outer harbor. The entrance to the outer harbor from the open sea is about a mile and a half wide, between two promontories known as Golden Hill and Man-tou-shan, on both sides of which are formidable fortifications. The actual channel used by vessels drawing 22 feet of water or more is about 800 yards wide, and, as a matter of protection, the Russians have anchored booms, projecting from either shore, leaving a very narrow passage.

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too a cold saturated solution of soda, then scrub them with the grain of the wood, using cold soapsuds.

Don't put egg dishes into hot water—it makes the egg adhere. Soak the dishes first in cold water.

Don't put tin pans on the stove to dry. They become heated, the solder loosens and they soon leak.

RIDDLE BATTLESHIP.

What the Japanese Fire Did to the Cruiser Askold.

"The crippled Askold was an astonishing spectacle," writes a Shanghai correspondent. "She is a fine ship, bigger than a P. and O. liner. Of her five funnels only three remained, and all were riddled with large and small holes. The other two were cut off as though some huge monster had taken a bite.

"An officer from this-battered ruin told us that during the naval fight a heavy mist came on, and the Askold tried to slip away south.

The Japanese were particularly anxious to capture the ship, and when the mist lifted they set out in pursuit.

"Though they could not catch her, they got within range, and of the 12 shells they fired 11 hit the mark! This was the Russian officer's story, and he frankly admitted the marvelous accuracy of the Japanese fire.

"She has got three big holes below the water-line (the bulkheads acted, so she kept afloat) and about five or six above.

"All the funnels and everything on the deck—masts, boats, and fittings—are simply riddled with small holes. I suppose they must have been caused by the contents and splinters of bursting shells.

"What holes they are, too! In the great iron funnels and fittings there are holes you can put your fist or fingers through, and the iron and steel are just punctured and twisted as though they were so much paper. The shells burst through the thick armour like a circus girl through a hoop."

WHY WE YAWN AND STRETCH.

During sleep the respiration is shallow, and the expansion of the lungs is insufficient for active movement. It is necessary, therefore, to fully expand the lungs on waking before or as soon as active movements commence. This is effected by a yawn, which is deep respiration assisted by the wide opening of the mouth. The depth of the inspiration is often assisted by raising the arms above the head and by throwing forward the chest, and thus yawning and stretching are only parts of one inspiratory effort. Stretching also aids the return of the blood to the muscles. During sleep the circulation is feeble, and the skin seems to be supplied with blood at the expense of the muscles, and on waking the limbs are stretched to insure their being in working order, and to restore to them their normal waking blood supply. Towards night it is not uncommon for a similar reduction in the depth of the respiration, and slowing of the circulation, to take place, and this is corrected by a similar yawning and stretching as on waking.

THE SMALL BOY AGAIN!

A small boy had been told repeatedly that he must never ask for anything at table, but should wait patiently till he was served.

One day, while dining at a neighbor's with his mother, the little fellow was accidentally overlooked.

Patience finally ceased to be a virtue, and in an audible whisper he asked:

"Mother, do little boys go to Heaven when they starved to death?"

Many a good man has been made to realize the hardness of the world by stepping off a moving car backward.

ers, and soon parties of volunteer searchers were busy.

Two men, Benger and Nutt, made an examination of the grounds, and the first-named, on entering a shed situated in a shrubbery some thirty yards from the house, came upon a big pool of partly-concealed blood.

Further search revealed the body of the child, terribly mutilated.

The police soon arrived in charge of Superintendent Foley, the chief of the Trowbridge force. He quickly came to the conclusion that the crime had been committed by someone in the house, and his suspicions were directed against the nurse, Elizabeth Gough.

"She was accordingly arrested, but for want of evidence against her was speedily released. Meanwhile the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of wilful murder by some person or persons unknown, and the local police confessed themselves entirely nonplussed.

In this dilemma the authorities at Scotland Yard were appealed to. They sent down Detective-Inspector Whicher, and he re-opened the entire case from the very beginning.

This was on the 15th of July. On the 16th he had made up his mind as to the identity of the murderer. It was, he was certain, Constance Kent. On the 18th he had elicited the fact undiscovered by the local police—that one of this young woman's nightdresses was unaccountably missing. Forty-eight hours later he had her arrested, and lodged in Devizes Gaol. She cried and said she was not guilty.

Constance was remanded again and again, owing to conflicting evidence. And presently came to light an astounding piece of evidence—or what was at the time regarded as such.

A woman's under garment, dirty and bloodstained, had, it appeared, been found long previously by Superintendent Foley concealed in the boiler-furnace of the scullery at the house occupied by the Kents.

That officer had come to the conclusion that it had nothing to do with the case. And, as the result proved in the end, he was right.

It transpired that the garment in question could not be identified as belonging to anyone about the place.

Consequently, it was now argued the murder was done by some stranger outside.

Constance was released. And Detective-Inspector Whicher was overwhelmed with abuse as an officious and meddlesome bungler.

Other officers were sent down, fresh investigations were set on foot, and as a result poor Elizabeth Gough, now in service at Isleworth, was again arrested.

She was brought before the magistrates in October, nearly thirty witnesses were examined, but not a single new fact was elicited.

One of the principal witnesses for the prosecution was Constance Kent herself. Amongst other things she swore that she was passionately fond of the dead child, and that on the very evening of the murder she had been romping with him in the nursery.

Eventually Elizabeth was set at liberty, and tears streamed from her eyes as some of the greatest lawyers in the land pressed forward to shake her by the hand and assure her of their belief in her entire innocence.

Late in the following month a last effort was made to establish the identity of the unknown assassin. The Attorney-General moved in the Court of Queen's Bench to quash the verdict of the coroner's jury, and for the issue of a writ to enable a body of special commissioners to examine witnesses and make fresh inquiry into all the circumstances surrounding the case.

There was much argument for and against. But in the end the Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, refused the application. And the mystery was finally dismissed as one incapable of solution.

Nearly five years came and went, and then, one day towards the end

ing."

The heavy train rushed on, and a moment later the whistle sounded. Then the bundle moved, but instead of getting off the track, it stepped right between the rails and calmly waited.

"It's a baby!" groaned the engineer, as he shut off steam and called for brakes. But no power could stop that train in that short distance. The fireman was speechless; the engineer, with gray face and staring eyes, was sounding his whistle, hoping to scare the infant from the track.

Suddenly the window of the cab was thrown open, and Brakeman Rosenbrook crept out and along the narrow running-board. Clinging to the hand-rail with one hand, he made his way along the side of the swaying locomotive, and in a moment had reached the pilot.

The shrill danger-signal, sounding continuously, brought a woman to the door of a small farmhouse near the track. With a scream she started toward her baby. But only the one grab which Rosenbrook would have time to make stood between the child and death; and the shock of that grab might throw the man from the pilot and cost him his own life.

"When within a few yards of the little girl," says the brakeman, "I saw her lift her face and look at me. Her blue eyes were troubled; something was wrong, but she did not know what it was."

The moment arrived. The locomotive was upon the child, when with one grasp, Rosenbrook swept the little girl from her feet and jerked her clear of the track. So great was the shock that the man was thrown backward against the pilot. With a great effort he steadied himself and held on to Alice. A hundred yards farther on the heavy train came to a standstill, and Rosenbrook stepped from the pilot. The baby had not uttered a cry, but when her rescuer stood on firm ground she whispered:

"My mama wants me."

At the same moment the mother rushed up and clasped the little girl to her heart. The engineer and the conductor came running forward and shook Rosenbrook's hands, incoherently murmuring all sorts of promises about "reporting to headquarters" and "promotions."

But Rosenbrook simply begged a match, lighted his pipe, climbed to the top of the train and signaled to go ahead.

LADY AS MINISTER.

Recent Appointment the First of Kind in England.

Leicester now enjoys the distinction of having led England in a step which may have important developments in the future, says the London Chronicle. There have been before this, and there still are many, English lady preachers—Miss Eva Booth and Mrs. Ormiston Chant are among the best known—but there has never previously been witnessed the induction of a woman to the sole pastorate of a church with a regular congregation.

Recently this ceremony was performed before a crowded congregation at the Leicester Free Christian church, the lady in question being Miss Gertrude von Petsold, M.A., who henceforth has the church in her full charge. Judging from the large and interested congregation which have repeatedly assembled to hear her preach recently, her ministry is in no danger of not being crowned with success.

Miss von Petsold is a young lady of prepossessing appearance, with a clear voice, a slight German accent, and a pleasing delivery.

"Here, young man," said the old lady, with fire in her eye, "I've brung back this thermometer ye sold me." "What's the matter with it?" demanded the clerk. "It ain't reliable. One time ye look at it it says one thing, and the next time it says another."

The entrance to the outer harbor from the open sea is about a mile and a half wide, between two promontories known as Golden Hill and Man-tou-shan, on both sides of which are formidable fortifications. The actual channel used by vessels drawing 22 feet of water or more is about 800 yards wide, and, as a matter of protection, the Russians have anchored booms, projecting from either shore, leaving a very narrow passage. On both sides of booms mines are anchored so as to obstruct the entrance of an enemy from the outside. The first attempt was a failure, and the five vessels were cutted and sunk outside of the passage. The second attempt was more successful, but still left a portion of the channel clear. The third attempt was completely successful. Three steamers, the Yedo (1,724 tons), the Odaru (2,547 tons), and the Sagami (1,926 tons), were sunk in such a way as to close the entrance entirely to vessels of heavy draught. Torpedo boats and destroyers drawing not more than 12 or 14 feet have been able to pass in and out, but it took three months of blasting the way for cruisers and battleships. Even then they had to be navigated with the greatest care along a channel marked with buoys, and could not pass in the night.

SINGING IN COTTON FIELDS.

Negroes Who are Best Pickers the Best Singers.

"The champion negro cotton picker of Texas, who can pull a bale of cotton from the bolls in two days, must be a good singer," said a man who spent his early life on the farm, "else he could not pick that much cotton in so short a time."

"A report from the Waxahachie district says his best day's work this year was 844 pounds. That's pretty good cotton picking. I dare say he sung a few lines while he was reaching for this record. No negro can pick cotton without singing. Whenever you see a negro pulling his sack up and down cotton rows in silence you can bet he is not doing much picking. He may get out of the field with 175 or maybe 200 pounds, but he will not set the world on fire as a picker of the staple."

"Singing is a part of the game, and when you find a negro who begins to sing and holler as soon as he bends over the row you may know thereby that you have a good hand. The negro as a rule works by music. In no other line of activity is the fact so noticeable as in the cotton patch. Here is where the negro must sing if he would meet with any satisfactory measure of success. It is no loud, discordant howling either. It is music, the like of which you can not hear at any other place, or under any other circumstances, a low soft hum, delicately intoned, rhythmic, mellow, soothing, and all the while the negro's body swings to and fro over the cotton rows as with his nimble fingers he pulls the long white locks from the boll.

"I have known a great many cotton planters who would not hire a negro cotton picker unless he was satisfied that the negro sang as he worked. It is a curious thing that pickers of this type have more time for the humorous bantering and jawing, so common among this class, than the men who work in silence. The singing negro does not work as hard, as a matter of fact, as the silent negro. This is because he works more rapidly. The song he sings seems to make the machinery run more smoothly, and so he accomplishes more in the end than the quiet fellow, and has some time for the foolish talk of the cotton patch besides."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Love is elastic, but if stretched too far it becomes hate.

"Do you think he is really in love with you?" asked Maud. "I don't know," answered Alice. "He says he is, but his letters don't sound a bit silly."

Ayer's

Take cold easily? Throat tender? Lungs weak? Any relatives have consumption? Then a cough means a great

Cherry Pectoral

deal to you. Follow your doctor's advice and take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It heals, strengthens, prevents.

"For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. I know it really strengthens weak lungs." — MRS. F. A. ROBINSON, Saline, Mich.

25c., 50c., \$1.00.
All druggists,
J. C. AYER CO.,
Lowell, Mass.

for
Weak Lungs

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

The Napane Express

E. J. POLLARD,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 6c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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Strictly Private and Confidential.

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
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MARLBANK.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald... \$1.00

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe..... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star..... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig..... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness..... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun..... \$1.65

Any three of the above papers..... \$2.40

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80

arrangement whereby the strong shall maintain the weak and the thrifty support the improvident. But as in England, so in the States, the temper of the Anglo-Saxon race is not favorable to such experiments and the acquisition of the railways by Government is advocated by a few outside the diminishing Populist party and the Socialists proper.

How many Canadians familiar with the history of the Intercolonial would care to see that road carried to the Pacific? What should be the consequence to the farmers and others constituting the bulk of the population, who are and would continue to be served by company lines? Would they not have to pay commercial rates on their own produce together with extra taxes to make up the loss arising from the political or electioneering rates granted to the settlers along this transcontinental road? Mr. Borden ignored the interests of this multitude and listened only to the shrill cry of Mr. Maclean of the Toronto World, whose mission is to save mankind by patent cure-alls that come to him in his dreams.

Above all, Mr. Borden is flying in the face of the traditions and present temper of his party, which accounts in the main for the striking apathy and want of enthusiasm reported by disinterested persons who have attended his meetings.

Sciatica put him on Crutches—Jas. Smith, dairyman, of Grimsby, Ont., writes: "My limbs were almost useless from sciatica and rheumatism, and notwithstanding my esteem for physicians, I must give the credit where it belongs, am a cured man to-day, and South American Rheumatic Cure must have all the credit. It's a marvel." —34

EXPRESSIONS.

Quebec Telegraph.

So overjoyed are the Manitoba farmers at the price of wheat the other day one of them fed a roll of crisp bank notes into a threshing machine.

Toronto Globe

"SIR Wilfrid is the man for me," the voter now asserts, with glee, and on his face you plainly see the smile that won't come off.

The Globe.

"With the announcement of Mr. Blair's resignation the conservative newspapers virtually declare: 'Now we will have a man to attack the government's railway policy who knows what he is talking about.' And they need him sorely."

Ottawa Free Press.

DR. Montague, who doled out stones to farmers when they were looking anxiously for bread, at the time when he was minister of agriculture, in the days of the last tory regime, has just asked his party for bread, and now they have given him stones, and very hard ones.

Toronto Star.

THAT tired feeling must come over Mr. Borden when he reflects that it took eighteen years of opposition to produce a leader like Wilfrid.

Exchange.

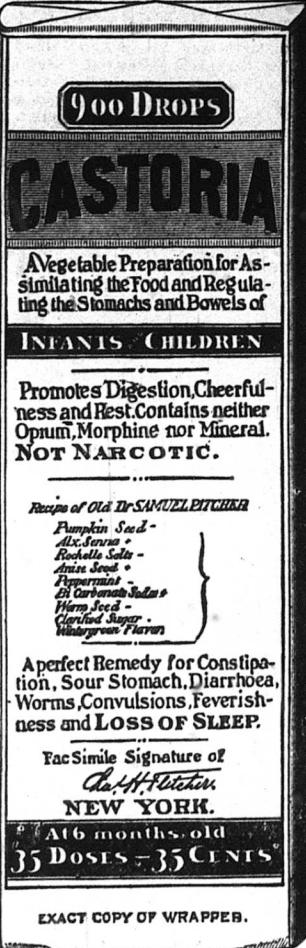
After the catechism Mr. Aylesworth had to go through, Col. Ward will, of course, see the necessity of making quite clear his own title to mansions in the skies.

Toronto Telegram.

In fact, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the good-will of everybody, and long life and good health is the country's worst wish to the leader whose attractive personality is the party's greatest asset in the present fight.

A BITTER PILL.

The high and dry Tories, those who



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always Bought

Bears the
Signature

of

Dr. H. A. Fletcher
In Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

School Growth.

A Business College that is compelled to increase its space four times in one year, and finally purchases the finest, best lighted and easiest ventilated building in its town, is showing evidences of substantial progress.

The reasons are not far to seek. Professionally trained, experienced business teachers, a record for Scholarships, and a post graduate course which is largely patronized by graduates of other schools. Write us for catalogue and we will tell you all about it. Our graduates are sought after. Address—

Picton Business College,
Picton, Ont.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected October, 13th)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 20c. to 25c. a pound.
Eggs, 20c. a dozen.
Chickens, 35c. to 50c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel.
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 25c. a peck.
Beets, 10c. a peck.
Potatoes, 50c. to 65c. a bag.
Potatoes 13c. a peck.
Turnips, 40c. a bag.

Any three of the above papers \$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Daily Toronto Star \$1.80

A BITTER PILL.

The high and dry Tories, those who still proudly speak of their party as the "party of gentlemen," are incensed at Mr. Borden's bidding for the Socialist vote in Manitoba and British Columbia. What is the mission of Toryism, they ask, if not to combat the radical and revolutionary doctrines preached by these people; and how can he justify his action in practically making an alliance with them that is bound some day to prove exceedingly embarrassing? Government ownership and operation of railways is about the last thing that would have occurred to the Tory party under its former leaders; in fact, those leaders repeatedly went out of their way to denounce it, and spoke with the authority of men who had had experience of the Intercolonial.

The fact that Government ownership exists elsewhere proves nothing—certainly does not prove that it is adapted to our social, political and moral climate. In Germany and other European countries the State owns and operates the railways in part for military reasons. In Australia the State owns and operates them in order to insure the speedy development of the country, but, though the official reports are satisfactory enough, the facts recently brought out by outsiders show that the policy conduces to extravagance, inefficiency and corruption—to a condition of things, in short, familiar to ourselves in connection with the Intercolonial. Sixty years ago the British Parliament took power to purchase all the railroads after a period of 21 years, but no one seriously advocates such a step to-day, the results of State operation on the Continent having demonstrated that, allowing for all its imperfections, company ownership and operation is preferable in the public interest. In the United States our Socialist friends desire to see the railways and everything else nationalised, so that society may be resolved in the end into a vast pooling

Toronto Telegram.

In fact, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the good-will of everybody, and long life and good health is the country's worst wish to the leader whose attractive personality is the party's greatest asset in the present fight.

Catholic Register.

George E. Foster opposes the construction of the G.T.R. because he fears the opportunities that will thereby be offered for corruption. If Mr. Foster were in charge of the treasury himself he would have no such trepidation. He only lacks trust in his fellow-man.

"One Foot in the Grave."—If the thousands of people who rush to so worthy a remedy as South American Nervine as a last resort would get it as a first resort, how much misery and suffering would be spared. If you have any nerve disorder you needn't suffer a minute longer. A thousand testimonials to prove it.—30.

VACARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

Royal Children Were at One Time Whipped by Proxy.

Royal children were at one time whipped by proxy. Edward VI. had a proxy of the name of Barnaby Fitzpatrick, and if his back smarted from the blows which should have fallen upon the young prince he had his reward in the favor shown to him when Edward became king. He is introduced in an old play under the name of Brown, who received a knighthood on his complaining to the prince of his vicarious suffering.

William Murray, father of the Duchess of Lauderdale, was whipping boy for Charles I. Henry IV. of France had two boys to bear his chastisements. James VI. of Scotland's whipping boy was Sir Munro Malagrowther, an account of whom and of the custom is given in Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." In 1876 a whipping boy was provided for the emperor of China. Le Sage, in "Gil Blas," relates how Don Raphael on being constantly flogged for the son of the Marquis de Laganez ran away, taking with him 150 ducats as compensation.

Making a Cigar.

Contrary to the general opinion a good cigar is not formed entirely of tobacco derived from the same plantation. It is the most delicate task of the manufacturer to determine the mixture of tobaccos of different growths (generally three or four) that are to enter into the composition of his cigars. As with the wine merchant, this art of sorting demands on the part of the manufacturer a perfect knowledge of the qualities of the raw material and a delicacy of taste that is not at all common.

Long Lived Pear Trees.

The pear tree will continue bearing fruit for several centuries. Trees bearing fruit in abundance when at least 300 years old are not uncommon. They are much longer lived than the apple, which rarely lasts more than 100 or 150 years. The pear tree also grows much larger than the apple and when 200 years old has often the dimensions of a forest tree.

Broken Hearted.

A lady had just lost her husband. A gentleman living next door, on calling to see her, found her, to his great surprise, playing on the harp and said: "Dear me! I expected to find you in deep distress."

"Ah," the lady pathetically replied, "you should have seen me yesterday!"

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU
A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

of the Royal Spice in England because the company which had purchased the rights did not keep their agreement. Recently Mr. Myers visited London and was approached by capitalists who induced him to re-establish the business. Thus it is that Canada will lend a helping hand to the upbuilding of Industrial England.

The Myer's Royal Spice Company have recently published a veterinary stock book, treating of the various diseases of all live stock and the cures. This book is sent free to anyone writing them at Niagara Falls, Ont. or N.Y.

Strong Words by a New York Specialist.—"After years of testing and comparison I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the quickest, safest, and surest known to medical science. I use it in my own practice. It relieves the most acute forms of heart ailment inside of thirty minutes and never fails."—35

All the Newest Games —at— Pollard's Bookstore.

Swelled Feet and Limbs CURED BY

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

During hot weather much suffering is caused from this painful trouble, and while external treatment relieves, it does not cure. O. R. KIDNEY CURE will positively and permanently cure this distressing complaint.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 28th, 1898.

DEAR SIR:—My wife has used your O. R. Kidney Cure for kidney trouble and swelling of the feet and limbs, and had a complete cure from its use, and would recommend it to all others similarly affected.

REV. ELI WOODCOCK.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in liquid form; each bottle contains a ten days' treatment, price fifty cents at all druggists.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
51 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

Chickens, 35c. to 50c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel.

Cabbage, 5c. head.

Onions, dry, 25c. a peck.

Beets, 10c. a peck.

Potatoes, 50c. to 65c. a bag.

Potatoes 13c. a peck.

Turnips, 40c. a bag.

Apples, 10c. a peck.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 12c. a pound, \$5.00 per cwt.

Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 55c.

Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.

Sirloin, 12c. a pound.

Roast beef, 7 to 10c. a pound.

Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.

Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.

Ham, 13c. a pound.

Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.

Sausage, 12c. per lb.

Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.

Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.

Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

GRAN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.

Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel.

Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.

Oats, 35 to 40c. bushel.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Snappish Uncle—No, George; I'll not help you with a solitary cent. You must paddle your own canoe. Despairing Nephew—But what with, uncle? Snappish Uncle—A skull, just as I did.

It Was There.

Sportsman (from the bog)—Confound you, didn't you say there was a sound bottom here? Shepherd—Zo there be, maister, but thou 'avent got down to un yet!

Too much sensibility creates unhappiness; too much insensibility creates crime.—Talleyrand.



Will put a fire at full blast in an incredibly short time; or check it to the smallest proportions.

It is controlled by a handle on the top of the stove; is practically indestructible and can be removed and replaced in a few minutes by a novice. It is not like the cheap imitations which require an expert stove man to get them in and out.

The Gurney, Tilden Company

Manufacturers Limited

Hamilton

Toronto

Montreal

Winnipeg

Vancouver

Our personal guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove.

Call and see the Souvenir Ranges.

BOYLE & SON

FAT CATTLE

are not the biggest eaters—but they get the most good out of what they eat. Too much food often does as much harm as too little. The farmer who keeps his cattle in prime condition all winter—who fattens them quickly—and who spends the minimum for feed—uses **Myers' Royal Cattle Spice**. It keeps the digestive organs in sound, healthy condition—makes cattle enjoy what they eat—helps them to get all the nourishment out of hay and grain—prevents stomach and bowel trouble—and sends them to market so plump and sound that they net a handsome profit.

Let us send our Illustrated Booklet on Horses and Cattle. Helpful and instructive. It's Free.

Myers' Royal Spice Co.,
Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.

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Arithmetic—Katie Blute, Grace Graham, Susie Donovan, Claude Knight, Helen Williams, Beatrice Baughan, Edith Milling, Katie Gates, Kathleen Wagar, Grace Asselstine, Haldane Vanalton, Clarence Windover, Willie Denison, Willie Buchanan, Olive McMillen, Lillian Madden, Kathleen Hooper, Minto French, Willie Toeby, Bruce Wagar.

History—Livonia Grange, Frank McCutcheon, Marguerite Abell, Arthur Langton, Hazel Denyes, Harold Smith, Stanley Asselstine, Charlie Ford, Josie Loucks, Florence Down, Kathleen Hooper, Marie Johnson, Edith Milling, Minto French, Katie Gates, Martha Skelsey, Kathleen Wagar, Guy Chapman, Lillian Madden, Ethel Collins.

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Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2.—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ask your druggist for **Cook's Cotton Root Compound**. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada.

Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps.

The Cook Company,
Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Napanee by Nelson & Robinson, T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, F. L. Hooper and Thos. B. Wallace.

A STRANGE DELUSION.

Why So Few Prisoners Escape From the Andaman Islands.

The number of convicts who have succeeded in making their escape from the Andamans is comparatively small, the natural difficulties of almost impenetrable jungle with which the islands are densely covered and the wide stretch of sea separating them from the Indian or Burman mainland presenting almost insurmountable obstacles to the enterprising runaway.

Among a large number of the convicts there is a curious belief prevalent that the Andamans are in reality a part of the mainland of India, the long sea voyage being merely a ruse on the part of the sirkar, which endeavors to deceive them as to the real position of the settlement by making the ship that brings them go round in a circle for several days before landing them in the harbor of Port Blair. Many of them accordingly are firmly convinced that if they can only succeed in making their way through the belt of jungle that hedges them in they must eventually find themselves back in their own country, and not even the disastrous fate of the misguided few who from time to time make the attempt only to perish miserably of starvation or by an Andamanese arrow is sufficient to discourage them or to destroy their faith in this astonishing delusion.

More or Less Name.
In the early days in California a young German, John G. Almondinger, wishing to Americanize himself as much as possible, applied to the legislature and had his name changed to

THE STAR ANTARES.

Its Mass Is Many Thousand Times Greater Than the Sun.

In the constellation Scorpio, seen, when visible at all, low down in our southern sky, is a star of about the first magnitude, called Antares. This object is, according to measurement of its parallax by Sir David Gill, enormously distant and must therefore be a colossal body. One of our astronomers, J. E. Gore, computed from photometric considerations that its mass is probably 88,000 times that of the sun. As a rule, the tendency of astronomers is to doubt whether such differences as these figures imply exist among the celestial orbs, but undoubtedly the mass of Antares must be exceptional. Mr. Larkin of the Lowe Observatory, California, points out that round this great star is a wide region "about as void of stars as any known to the telescope." Many starless fields are encountered in the heavens. "These blackened and waste areas show no stars, or, if any, they are on the extreme limit of vision, in this splendid and pure mountain air. In these dark expanses no trace of the delicate, pearl white, shimmering background of the sidereal structure can be seen. The inference is that all the matter once in this area has been drawn in to build up the colossal sun Antares." The space has been swept clean. In the constellations Sagittarius and Scorpio there exist many black fields without either star or nebulous background.—London Telegraph.

ALL UP WITH HIM.

"You had a high old time in Europe?"

"Yes," replied the returned tourist; "I had. I was done up at Monte Carlo, held up in the Apennines and laid up in Rome."

Some Odd Customs.

Although a Japanese bride wears white, the color is not worn as a sign of rejoicing. In the Flowery Kingdom white is a sign of mourning, and therefore the bride is dressed as a corpse to indicate that thereafter she is dead to her own family.

A would be bridegroom in Kamchatska has to serve some time in a menial position in his prospective father-in-law's household in order that the bride's family may have an opportunity of observing whether his habits and temperament are worthy of her.

Among some of the ancient Mexican tribes the husband left his people and dwelt with his wife's family, where he seems to have been considered of minor importance.

Pollard's Bookstore Napanee.

Musical Instruments

Everything imaginable in the line of Musical Instruments can be found here and the prices are as low as can be found anywhere. Some of this line:

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.

Office: North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 514

A. S. ASHLEY,

DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

ICE

Furnished private families by the month, or sold by the ton to those requiring large quantities.

Full stock Choice Groceries
Baled Hay and Straw.

All at reasonable prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office: Range Block.

Money to loan at lower than the lowest rate.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

H. Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office: Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

SEASON OF 1904

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE—Priner's Cove at 5:30 a.m., for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9:30, arriving in Napanee at 10:30, connecting with G. T. R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1:30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Str. "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2:30 p.m., Picton, at 4:30 p.m., for down the Bay.

This Boat can be chartered for Excursions on Very Reasonable Terms.

For further information apply to

JAS. COLLIER. Captain.

Bowen, Bert Alien, Herbie Goode, Alice Preston, Mary Wilson, Wilfrid Shea Morley Jones, Flossie Lewis, Amey Allison, Pearl McKnight, Edna File, Wray Kayler, Harold Keech.

DIVISION C.

Arithmetic—Keith Johnston, Maggie O'Brien, Ken Shaver, Ernest Gordainer, Frank Wilson, Percy Joice, Ora Smith, Ethel McCutcheon, Walter Caton, Kenneth Cleall, Mary Vrooman, Jessie Sills, Laura Stovel, Addie Scott, Elma Bushnell, Edna Walroth, Claude Asseltine, Herbie Baker.

Latin—May Asseltine, Clara Jones, Keith Johnston, Walter Caton, Tessie McNeill, Dalton Charters, Jessie Sills, Ora Smith, Ethel McCutcheon, Edna Walroth, Kenneth Cleall, Clarence Brisco, Ernest Anderson, Joe McNeill, Claude Asseltine, Harry Preston.

Algebra—Claude Asseltine, Clara Jones, Frank Wilson, Dalton Charters, Clarence Brisco, Keith Johnston, Ethel McCutcheon, Jessie Sills, Kenneth Cleall, Harry Preston, Tessie McNeill, Clarence Madill, Joe McNeil, May Asseltine, Ernest Gordainer, Ora Smith.

History—Mary Vrooman, Ken Shaver, Jessie Sills, Ethel McCutcheon, Clara Jones, Laura Stovel, Naomi Irving, Willard Walker, Marjorie Simpson, Clarence Madill, Tessie McNeill, Harold Benson, Edna Walroth, Addie Scott, Keith Johnston, Agnes McCarter, Frank Wilson, Clarence Brisco, May Asseltine.

MIDDLE SCHOOL—DIVISION A.

Literature—Helen Herrington, Helen Ballance, George Shorey, Minnie Close, Roland Daly, Thomas McKnight, Charlie Ford, Gladys Cliff, Lulu Graham, Bessie Emsley, Ida Hamby, Alice Rockwell, Winnie Chinnick, Donald Daly, Earl Abell, Clarence Madill, Mae Shorey.

French—Vera Shorey, Roland Daly, Helen Herrington, Helen Ballance, Maggie Close, Eliza Sobey, Thomas McKnight, Minnie Close, Nellie Sills, Marguerite Hall, Myrtle Schenckhorn, Winnie Chinnick, Marion Leonard, Donald Daly, Lulu Graham, Ida Woodcock, Jennie Schoales.

Latin—Helen Herrington, Roland Daly, Vera Shorey, Maggie Close, Thomas McKnight, Marguerite Hall, Nellie Sills, Ida Woodcock, Ida Hamby, Eliza Sobey, Minnie Close, Helen Ballance, Myrtle Schenckhorn, Winnie Chinnick, Jennie Schoales, Alice Rockwell, Kenneth Shorey, Gladys Cliff, Gladys Price.

Algebra—Ila Hamby, Ida Woodcock, Helen Ballance, Minnie Close, Harry Meng, Marion Leonard, Gladys Price, Nellie Sills, Maggie Close, Vera Shorey, Jennie Schoales, Marguerite Hall, Myrtle Schenckhorn, Helen Herrington, Constance Grange, Donald Daly.

DIVISION B.

Physics—Eleanor Parks, Roy Scott, Laura Anderson, Otto Sills, Ernest Brooks, Roy Guess, Freda Holmes, James Gibson, Roy Gleeson, George Brooks, Arthur Sparks.

Algebra—Eleanor Parks, Winnifred Shaw, Edith Gibson, James Gibson, Ruby Barnhardt, Pearl Grieve, Freda Holmes, Roy Guess, Evelyn Clark, Mabel Schoales, Clarence Nugent.

French—Edith Gibson, Pearl Grieve, Mabel Schoales, Winnifred Shaw, Grace Grange, Roy Guess, Ruby Barnhardt, George Brooks, Stella Hudgins, Roy Gleeson, Eleanor Parke, James Gibson.

Latin—Edith Gibson, Joseph Wearing, Grace Grange, Roy Gleeson, Freda Holmes, Pearl Grieve, James Gibson, Winnifred Shaw, Eleanor Parks, Otto Sills, Mabel Schoales, Roy Guess.

UPPER SCHOOL.

Physics—Willie Anderson, Pearl Unger, Lillian Logie, Stuart Connolly, Lucile Hudgins, Hubert Ryan, Lillian Preston, Noble Whity, Celia Vandervoort.

Latin—Pearl Unger, Stuart Connolly, Lucile Hudgins, Hubert Ryan, Lillian Logie.

Algebra—Pearl Unger, Stuart Connolly, Kathleen Cowan, Lillian Logie.

French—Pearl Unger, Stuart Connolly, Lucile Hudgins, Lillian Preston, Celia Vandervoort, Hubert Ryan, Millie Anderson.

Wanted These Men.

Tommy—I'm going to begin vulgar fractions tomorrow, ma. Mother—You shall do nothing of the kind, Tommy. You shall study the most refined fractions they have in the school.

It is a blessing for the happy home that husbands and wives do not always know exactly what each thinks of the other.

astonishing delusion.

More or Less Name.

In the early days in California a young German, John G. Almondinger, wishing to Americanize himself as much as possible, applied to the legislature and had his name changed to John G. Almond. A few days later a man named John Smith applied to the same legislature, and after reciting a long catalogue of the ills to which he was subject, owing to his unfortunately common name, he said in conclusion, "And whereas I have noticed that you have curtailed the name of J. G. Almondinger to J. G. Almond and have not disposed of the 'inger,' which seems to be lying around loose, I respectfully request that the same may be added to my name." The result of the appeal is not stated.

The Drawback.

Madge—Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man? Dolly—I suppose so, but it's just awful being engaged to one.

Jealous Rivals cannot turn back the tide. The demand for Dr. Agnew's little Pills is a marvel. Cheap to buy, but diamonds in quality—banish nausea, coated tongue, water brash, pain after eating, sick headache, never gripe, operate pleasantly. 10 cents.—36

NAPANEE EXPRESS,

AND THE

WEEKLY MONTREAL HERALD

\$1.00

We have made arrangements with The Herald Publishing Company, of Montreal, whereby we are enabled to give The

WEEKLY MONTREAL HERALD

The "Magazine-Newspaper,"

FREE To Subscribers to This Paper

who pay their subscriptions in advance for one year.

If you are in arrears, send in the amount now due, with \$1.00 to pay a year's subscription in advance, and we will send you absolutely free The Weekly Montreal Herald for one year.

If your subscription has not expired, you may remit \$1.00, and we will extend your subscription one year, and send you The Weekly Montreal Herald for one year.

If you are not now a subscriber, send in \$1.00 now, and this paper and The Weekly Montreal Herald, two dollar newspapers, will be sent for \$1.00. This is

THE GREATEST DOLLAR VALUE

Ever offered by any Canadian newspaper.

The Weekly Montreal Herald, the "Magazine-Newspaper," is without a rival in Canada. Convenient in form, timely, interesting and instructive as to contents, it is the "ideal newspaper." Combining the best features of the popular magazines, The Weekly Montreal Herald is a weekly magazine and newspaper combined, at the price of the ordinary newspaper.

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FARM DEPARTMENT

MARKET PAGE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

WOMAN'S PAGE

HOUSEHOLD DEPT.

SUNDAY FEATURES

ILLUSTRATIONS AND

HUMOR

AND TIMELY NEWS

make The Weekly Montreal Herald a "magazine-newspaper" that appeals to readers of every class. Never a dull number throughout the year.

SEND \$1.00 FOR YOUR RENEWAL NOW

and get The Weekly Montreal Herald free, or subscribe now if you are not already a subscriber, and get this paper and The Weekly Montreal Herald for \$1.00. Address: 15

Everything imaginable in the line of Musical Instruments can be found here and the prices are as low as can be found anywhere. Some of this line:

VIOLINS,

with Bows, Gut and Steel Strings, and all necessary Sundries.

Accordians,

Concertinas,

Auto Harps,

ZITHERS,

Mouth Organs,

Jew's-harps,

Tin Whistles

Etc., Etc.

A Choice Line of Games!

For Party and Evening Amusement

Pollard's Bookstore

E. J. POLLARD, Prop.

How to Cure a Spavin!

If your horse has a Spavin or a Curb, or in fact bunches, lameness, etc., we will tell you how to get the best results. All that is necessary for you to do is to drop in and see us, or write us a post card and we will give you advice as best to get rid of them. We do not charge you a cent, advice is FREE, and it is as you wish, that is, use the treatment or not. The treatment will cost from 25c to \$1.

We claim we have the most positive cure and the best goods ever offered for this trouble, or anything pertaining to lameness, unhealthy sores, bunches, soreness and swelling, etc.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee.

Mr. Chas. Smith, Clarendon, Ont., says: I have used your Egyptian Liniment to cure a Spavin. It did it. My horse was so lame it seemed cruel to drive him, but after using four bottles at 25c each he was permanently cured. He has not shown signs of lameness since. It is now over 18 months since we cured him.

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Sale of Lands For Taxes.

COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, } BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1904, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, THE (SIXTEENTH) 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1904, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice.

The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Part of Lot 30	1	95	3 years or over	\$15 84	\$4 04	\$19 88	Patented...
Lots Nos 32, 33, 38, 39 ral	1	400	..	55 19	6 00	61 19	Not patented...
Lot No. 40	1	25					Patented...
.. 41	1	25					..
.. 36	1	25					..
.. 28	1	25					..
.. 35	1	25					..
.. 34	1	25					..
.. 19	1	25					..
.. 29	1	25					..
.. 31	1	25	3 years or over	35 10	32 00	67 10	Patented...
.. 4	4	100	..	6 37	3 56	9 93	Not patented.
.. 9	4	100	..	10 44	3 77	14 21	
.. 33	8	50	..	2 16	3 50	5 66	
.. 9	15	50	..	6 15	3 50	9 65	..

TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

Part of Lot No. 46	8	2	3 years or over	\$2 88	\$3 25	\$ 6 13	Patented.
South 1/2 Lot No. 35	9	50	..	11 06	3 55	14 61	..

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East 1/2 of Lot 27	1	100	3 years or over	\$20 00	\$4 25	\$24 25	Not patented.
N 1/2 of Lot 2	1	108	..	7 70	3 63	11 33	..
N W 1/4 of Lot 17	1	50	..	28 72	4 65	33 37	Patented...
N E 1/4 of Lot 1	1	160	..	5 36	3 50	8 86	Not patented.
E 1/2 of Lot 24	1	108	..	15 21	4 00	19 21	..
Lot 7	2	200	..	23 80	4 45	28 25	..
Parts of Lots 12 and 13							
Helena Mining Co's lands	2	100	..	7 00	3 60	10 60	Patented...
Lots Nos. 1 and 2	2	400	..	17 48	4 12	21 60	Not patented.
S 1/2 of Lots 1 and 21	3	206	..	10 80	4 00	14 80	(S. 1/2 1, Not patented. S. 1/2 21, Pat. 1901)
S W 1/2 of Lot 29	4	70	..	16 10	4 21	20 31	Not patented.
E 1/2 of Lot 5	5	100	..	7 51	3 61	10 76	..
W 1/2 of Lot 5	5	100	..	7 90	3 65	11 55	..
S 1/2 of Lot 2	6	90	..	5 34	3 51	8 85	Patented...
S 1/2 of Lot 4	6	100	..	5 34	3 51	8 85	..
Lot No. 3	6	100	..	2 17	3 50	5 67	..
N 1/2 of Lot 9	7	130	..	23 80	4 44	28 24	..
Part of Lot 5 owned by E. W. Benjamin	7	18	..	2 83	3 50	6 33	Not patented.
Lot No. 1	7	105	..	14 31	3 96	18 27	..
Lot No. 7	8	173	..	29 05	4 75	34 70	S 1/2 patented.
Lot No. 10	8	173	..	29 95	4 75	34 70	Patented...
Lot No. 1	8	105	..	15 80	4 05	19 85	Not patented.
Lot No. 2	9	200	..	27 62	4 63	32 25	Patented...
Lot No. 10	10	190	..	27 62	4 63	32 25	..
Lot No. 5	10	200	..	31 50	4 82	36 32	Not patented.
Lot No. 4	10	179	..	12 36	3 77	16 13	Patented...

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Part of Lot 41, S. S. Water Street	1	1	3 years or over	\$11 57	\$3 58	\$15 15	Patented...
Part of Lot 17, east side of Main Street, known as the Agricultural Grounds	1	7	..	59 16	5 95	65 11	..
Lot No. 20, N. S. Concession Street	2	4	..	7 10	3 36	10 46	..
Lot No. 65, W. S. Main Street	1	1	..	6 72	3 33	10 05	..
Lot No. 4, E. S. Brock Street	2	1	..	28 58	5 85	34 43	..
Lot No. 45, N. S. Water Street	1	1	..	3 82	3 25	7 07	..

VILLAGE OF TAMWORTH.

Lot No. 4, block 9	1	3 years or over	\$ 7 60	\$ 3 38	\$10 98	Patented...
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Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period.

"To YOUNG WOMEN:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—MISS AGNES MILLER, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. —\$5000 *forfeit if original of above letter proving genuine ness cannot be produced.*

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention.

FRUITFUL OLD AGE.

Past Masters In Their Spheres Who Were Past Seventy.

The tall, handsome, myriad minded Goethe wrought at his tasks till he was nearly eighty-three years old. He produced the first part of his masterpiece, "Faust," at fifty-seven, the second part when eighty years old, and wrote some of his most beautiful poems at seventy-five. Six of our foremost American poets, and all but one in quantity as well as in quality of verse—Bryant, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Emerson—lived to ages varying from seventy-five to eighty-five and were productive to the last. Dr. Holmes wrote in his eighty-fifth year that "time does not threaten the old man so often with the scythe as with the sandbag," yet he wrote brilliant verse for special occasions almost to the end.

Theodor Mommsen, the historian, a man of almost insignificant stature and emaciated frame, manifested in his eighty-sixth and last year the energy of a man in middle life. The Earl of Dundonald, though he was always in hot water and his whole life was a series of quarrels—though he performed some of the most daredevil feats recorded in the history of naval warfare, winning many brilliant victories against enormous odds—lived to eighty-five and wrote his history of the liberation of Peru, Chile and Brazil and "The Autobiography of a Seaman," two most vigorous, lucid and dashing works, under the stress of intense physical pain in the last three years of

STYLE IN WRITING.

An Incident That Showed How Well Choate Knew De Quincey.

It is the fashion to laugh gently at any claim of a special sense for style in writing. Most people really believe that Mr. Brown and Mr. Johnson will order a car load of potatoes in substantially the same words and that Lord Bacon and Master Shakespeare wrote enough alike to deceive their dearest friends. But occasionally one comes upon an illustration that goes to prove style in writing is as distinctive to the trained eye as color is.

Many years ago James T. Fields was making a collection of the writings of De Quincey. The essays were widely scattered in various periodicals and were often hard to identify. Mr. Fields knew Rufus Choate as a devoted student of De Quincey and wrote him one day asking his opinion as to a certain article. Was it by De Quincey or not?

Mr. Choate replied that it certainly was. There could be no mistaking the style of the piece. A few weeks later Mr. Choate received, through Mr. Fields, a letter from De Quincey denying absolutely and somewhat indignantly the authorship of the article. But Choate was not of the stuff to yield his opinion for a trifling like that. He wrote to Mr. Fields:

"I still believe that De Quincey wrote the essay, De Quincey to the contrary notwithstanding."

Doubtless Mr. Fields read the note with a smiling comment, "That's just like Choate's confidence in his own judgment!"

Months elapsed. One day there came a letter from De Quincey containing a humble apology for his previous blunder. By chance he had found in his desk the manuscript of the very article in question. Written as it had been years before, it had passed entirely from his mind, "and you may tell your young Boston lawyer," he concluded, "that he knows my style better than I know it myself."

TO RETAIN YOUTH.

Simply refuse to grow old by not counting your years or anticipating old age.

Refrain from all kinds of stimulants and sedatives. They will shorten your life.

Keep in the sunlight. Nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression. It is the greatest enemy of the human race.

Avoid excesses of all kinds. They are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular life.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment. All discontent and dissatisfaction bring age furrows prematurely to the face.

Don't be too ambitious. The canker of an overvauling ambition has eaten up the happiness of many a life and shortened its years.—Success.

Mecca and Lassa.

Mecca is the only remaining parallel to Lassa. The former city still shrouds itself in a veil of mystery. Burckhardt, and later Sir Richard Burton, carrying their lives in their hands, lived in this city, the latter mingling unobserved with its inhabitants and taking part in religious rites with its pilgrims. Both Mecca and Lassa have many points of interest in common. Each respectively is a point of pilgrimage for converts to the two great religions of the east—Mohammedanism and Buddhism, the one as the birthplace of Mohammed receiving 100,000 pilgrims annually. Both contain wonderful temples, and both, behind their

Lot No. 4,block 9 | 3 years or over \$ 7 60 \$ 3 38 \$10 98 Patented....

ROBT. W. PAUL,

Warden of the County of Lennox & Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, August 1st, 1904.

First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on August 12th, 1904.



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free of charge. Invention is probably patented. Communication with Inventor. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific Journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 125 E. St., Washington, D. C.

Ayer's Pills

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

The dose is one, just one pill at bedtime. Sugar-coated, mild, certain. They cure constipation.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. DRUGGISTS OF B. F. HALL & CO., NEW YORK.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 26

Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Eastern Standard Time.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations Miles No. 12 No. 40. No. 6

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Live Bannockburn..... 0 6 00 1 40

Allans..... 5 6 15 1 50

Queensboro..... 8 6 25 2 25

Bridgewater..... 14 6 40 2 25

Tweed..... 20 6 55 2 25

Tweed..... 7 00 7 25 2 45

Stoco..... 23 7 10 3 35

Larkins..... 27 7 25 7 35

Marlbank..... 33 7 40 8 05

Erinsville..... 37 7 55 8 35

Tamworth..... 44 8 10 9 10 2 45

Wilson..... 46 8 25 9 35 2 40 4 35

Enterprise..... 48 8 25 9 35 2 40 4 35

Mudlake Bridge..... 48 8 25 9 35 2 40 4 35

Moscow..... 51 8 37 9 50 2 52 4 47

Galloway..... 53 8 37 9 50 2 52 4 47

Yarker..... 55 8 48 10 60 3 05 5 00

Yarker..... 55 10 10 3 05 5 00

Camden East..... 59 10 23 3 18 5 38

Thompson's Mills..... 60 10 35 3 25 4 48

Newburgh..... 61 10 45 3 35 5 58

Strathtona..... 61 11 00 3 50 6 13

Napanee..... 69 11 00 3 50 6 13

Napanee..... 69 11 00 3 50 6 13

Deseronto..... 78 11 30 6 35

Live Bannockburn..... 0 6 00 1 40

Live Napanee..... 69 11 00 3 50 6 13

Live Deseronto..... 78 11 30 6 35

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations Miles No. 2 No. 4 No. 6

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Live Kingston..... 0 3 25

G. T. R. Junction..... 2 3 35

Glenvale*..... 10 3 34

Murvale*..... 14 4 04

Arr. Live Harrowsmith..... 19 4 20

Live Sydenham..... 23 8 00

Harrowsmith..... 19 8 10 4 20

Frontenac*..... 26 8 35 4 10

Yarker..... 26 8 35 4 10

Arr. Live Yarker..... 36 8 05 3 05 5 23

Camden East..... 31 8 15 3 20

Thompson's Mills..... 32 8 30 3 25 5 48

Newburgh..... 34 9 15 3 35 5 58

Strathtona..... 40 10 00 3 50 6 15

Napanee, West End..... 40 10 00 3 50 6 15

Arr. Live Napanee, West End..... 49 10 00 6 35

Arr. Live Deseronto..... 49 10 00 6 35

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO AND PICTON.

PICTON TO DESERONTO AND NAPANEE.

STEAMERS

TRAINS	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	
2 15 a.m.	2 25 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	
3 35 "	3 45 "			
6 35 "	6 45 "			
7 55 "	8 15 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.	
10 35 "	10 45 "			
1 10 p.m.	1 30 p.m.			
4 40 "	4 50 "			
6 50 "	7 10 "			
6 35 "	6 45 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	
8 15 "	8 35 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	

*Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

E. WALTER RATHBURN, H. B. SHERWOOD, D. A. VALLEAU.

President, Superintendent, Asst. Superintendent.

STEAMERS

TRAINS.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napanee	
6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	10 10 a.m.	
10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	11 45 a.m.	12 05 p.m.	
		2 45 p.m.	4 10 p.m.	
		6 10 "	6 30 "	
		7 40 "	8 00 "	
		12 50 a.m.	1 10 p.m.	
		2 50 "	3 10 "	
		6 00 "	6 20 "	
		7 00 "	7 20 "	
		7 20 "	7 40 "	

DAILY. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

E. WALTER RATHBURN, H. B. SHERWOOD, D. A. VALLEAU.

President, Superintendent, Asst. Superintendent.

warfare, winning many brilliant victories against enormous odds—lived to eighty-five and wrote his history of the liberation of Peru, Chile and Brazil and "The Autobiography of a Seaman," two most vigorous, lucid and dashing works, under the stress of intense physical pain in the last three years of his life.

Sir Charles James Napier, the hero of Scinde, was sixty before he held any great command. He fought and won great battles, governed successfully great provinces and achieved a great name long after that period of life had passed when, according to an antique morality not quite exploded, it behoves a man to lay aside the things of the present life and to prepare his soul for the next.

BLADES OF GRASS.

The Reason They Grow So Abundantly Throughout the World.

Grasses are widely diffused throughout the world in order to provide abundantly for the sustenance of a very large portion of the animal kingdom.

"Grasses," says Paley, "are nature's care. Cattle feed upon their leaves, birds upon their smaller seeds, men upon the larger, for our bread corn is a grass. They thrive under treatment by which other plants are destroyed. The more their leaves are consumed the more their roots increase, and the more they are trampled upon the thicker they grow. Many that seem dead and dry renew their verdure in the spring. On lofty mountains, where summer heats are not sufficient to ripen the seeds, grasses abound which are viviparous and consequently able to propagate themselves without seed."

It is interesting to note in this connection that animals at liberty in their pasture to range and choose attack the leaves and leave unharmed the stalks which support the reproductive flowers.

Brides

Are always "beautiful" and always "happy" according to the society reporters, and in this case the report is mostly true. There may be unhappy brides in fiction, but there are few in real life. But how hard it is to look upon many of the wives we know, and believe that they were once beautiful and happy. Pain, the result of womanly disease, has marred beauty and undermined happiness.

\$500 REWARD: FOR WOMEN

WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhœa, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

"I have thought for some time I would write you and tell you of the great improvement in my health since taking your 'Favorite Prescription,'" says Mrs. H. S. Jones of Forest, N. C. "When I began its use I was a physical wreck and had despaired of ever having any health again. Could not sit up all day, and was so weak I could not walk one quarter of a mile. I noted a great improvement in my health before the first bottle was used. Was suffering with almost every pain that a woman is subject to; had inflammation of ovaries, pain and suppressed periods, and other symptoms of female disease. After taking six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' I felt like a new person. Can ride horseback and take all kinds of exercise and not feel tired."

If you are looking for a perfect laxative try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

many points of interest in common. Each respectively is a point of pilgrimage for converts to the two great religions of the east—Mohammedanism and Buddhism, the one as the birthplace of Mohammed receiving 100,000 pilgrims annually. Both contain wonderful temples, and both, behind their closed gates, have also been centers of indescribable filth, squalor and vice.

Wifely Sympathy.

He—You are crying, darling. How is this? She—Because my friend, Frau Moeller, has been presented by her husband with a valuable set of diamonds that must have cost 1,500 marks at the very least. He—And that is what makes you weep? She—Well, yes. I am sorry you will now have to spend such a lot of money when you can so ill afford it.

Kidney Cry.—Pain in the back is the cry of the kidneys for help. To neglect the call is to deliver the body over to a disease cruel, ruthless, and finally life destroying. South American Kidney Cure has power akin to miraculous in helping the needy kidneys out of the mire and disease. It relieves in six hours.—33

HAVE YOU A HOBBY?

AN ESPECIAL FAD IS SAID TO BE GOOD FOR MIND AND BODY.

The best thing in the world for nerves is sleep, the next proper food, the third proper dress. But as good as any one of these is a hobby.

How often does one hear the expression, "Oh, that is So-and-So's hobby," spoken rather disparagingly. It is the tendency of the average mind to regard a person who has a pronounced enthusiasm as a species of harmless lunatic rather to be pitied. The truth of the matter is that any one who has any especial fad is greatly to be envied, as it probably provides more interest and amusement for its possessor than anything else. Any decided interest in life, whether it is dignified by the name of an occupation or is simply an enthusiasm or even mentioned slightly as a fad, is eminently desirable.

"I have never seen a genuine collector that is not happy when he is allowed by circumstances to gratify his tastes," remarked a student of human nature, "and a bent in that direction should always be encouraged. It is a curious phase of our humanity that we will work diligently to make provision for our material needs when we are old and quite neglect to store up mental resources that will interest and amuse us until we are called hence."

Hobbies help one to forget sorrow and give us pleasure in the present. They are among the best things in life—promoters of health, peace and happiness.

A PIRATE AMONG PLANTS.

Wild Fig of Mexico Choked to Death the Peaceful Palm.

Among all the forms of vegetable life in the Mexican tropics the wild fig trees are the most remarkable. Some of them show such apparent intelligence in their readiness to meet emergencies that it is difficult not to credit them with powers of volition.

In the tropics, where the wild figs flourish, there is a constant struggle for life among numberless species of plants. Certain of the wild figs appear to have learned this and provide a fruit

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the  Signature of



which is a favorite food for many birds. Then an occasional seed is dropped by a bird where it finds lodgment in the axil of a palm frond high in the air.

There the seed takes root and is nourished by the little accumulation of dust and vegetable matter. It sends forth an aerial root, which creeps down the palm, sometimes coiling about the trunk on its way. When this slender, cordlike rootlet reaches the ground it secures foothold and becomes the future trunk of the fig tree.

After the descending rootlet has secured itself in the ground a branch bearing a few leaves springs from the seed in the palm top, and a vigorous growth begins. Then the fig gradually enlarges and incloses the supporting palm trunk until the latter is completely shut in the heart of its foster child and eventually strangled.—Geographic Magazine.

AIR BRAKES.

How They Are Made and How They Are Applied on Trains.

Every one has heard of the air brake, and references to it are sure to be made when the subject of protection against railroad accidents is under discussion, but like many inventions in common use it is more or less of a mystery, for which an explanation is demanded from time to time.

The modern air brake consists of twelve parts, among which are the air pump, which compresses the air; a main reservoir, in which the air is stored; the engineer's brake valve, regulating the flow of air; the train pipe, which connects the brake valve with the triple valves under each car; the quick action triple valve, controlling the flow of air to and from the auxiliary reservoir, which is supplied from the main reservoir, and the brake cylinder piston rod, which is forced outward, thereby applying the brakes.

The theory of the air brake is the equalization of pressures. When the brakes are not in action the pressure on the train pipe is made such as to prevent an escape of air from the auxiliary reservoir. When the engineer desires to make an application of brakes he turns his brake valve so that there is a moderate reduction of the

Catarrh and colds relieved in 10 to 60 minutes—One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 50 cents.—41

That "English Accent."

There was unconscious satire, writes Sir Archibald Geikie in his "Reminiscences" in the answer given by a housemaid to her mistress, who was puzzled to conjecture how far the girl could be intelligible in London, whence she had returned to Scotland. "You speak such broad Scots, Kate, that I wonder how they could understand you in London."

"Oh, but, mam, I aye spek English there."

"Did you? And how did you manage that?"

"Oh, mam, there's naethin' easier. Ye maun spit oot a' the r's and gie th' words a bit chow in the middle."

The Polite Porter.

There is a large town on the Northern Counties railway which, it is said, boasts itself as possessing the most polite porters on the system. Everything is relative. Recently a lady having secured a porter at this station told him after her small luggage had been removed from the carriage to get the rest of it from the van.

He returned presently empty handed, with the observation: "Beg pardon, ma'am, but ye're a liar. There's nae o't the van."

In the south a similar official would have said, "If it's in the world I'll get it for ye."—London Spectator.

She Got It.

"What do you think of brass bands?" asked he, thinking of the free concerts at the park.

"Brass bands are better than none," replied she, contemplatively gazing at the third finger of her left hand, "but what's the matter with a gold band?"

Accounted For.

"Young Spendem insists that he doesn't care for money."

MONEYMORE

Messrs W. Weir, and G. Richardson, left on Tuesday for Peterboro.

Mr. Alex. Crawford and sister Annie spent Sunday at Mr. Wm. Coulter's.

Miss E. Yourex was a guest of Mrs. John Kingston, Roslin, on Saturday.

Miss Cora Duncan and Miss Legge of Roslin visited friends here last week.

The Misses Stinson of Marlbank spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Weir's.

Miss R. Burley and Miss E. Yourex, were guests of Miss Annie Kincarde on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Alex. Weir is visiting friends in Dundalk.

Miss May Charlesworth is visiting her sister, Mrs. N. Purdy.

Miss Ethel Laughlin, Marlbank, and Miss Dunning of Plainfield visited Miss Leona Campbell on Sunday.

Stop the Pain but Destroy the Stomach.—This is sadly too often the case. So many nauseous nostrums purporting to cure, in the end do the patient immensely more harm than good. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are a purely vegetable pepis preparation, as harmless as milk. One after eating prevents any disorder of the digestive organs, 60 in a box, 35 cents.—40

LAPUMS WEST.

The Revival services are being continued on this week, by Rev. Wattam, the interest is increasing nightly.

We are pleased to see Carrie Brown very much improved in health, after an illness lasting nearly a year.

J. Reid, of Kingston, was visiting his sister Mrs. Jas. Huff on Monday.

Elmer Clyde is home again, after a month's stay near Switzerville.

Sperry Rikely is home after spending the summer near Wilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Brown spent Sunday the guests of Miles Evans, Camden East.

Schuyler Rikely is staying at Jas. Huff's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bush, spent Sunday visiting relatives near Camden East.

Salado, Blue Ribbon, Lipton's teas in packages and bulk, teas all prices. Try our 25c. line at GREY LION GROCERY.

Ploughshares, colters, always in stock also cow ties, cheap at

GREY LION HARDWARE,

A FAMILY REMEDY.

Peru-na In Use in Thousands of Homes.



Ex-Governor Isaac Sharp,

Isaac Sharp, ex-Governor of Kansas, in a letter from 1271 street, N. E. Washington, D. C., writes:

"I can earnestly recommend your Peru-na as an excellent tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is firmly established by my friends, who have been benefited by its use, and the public should know its great curative qualities."—Isaac Sharp.

Congressman H. Henry Powers writes from Morrisville, Vt.:

"Peru-na I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Queer Snuffboxes.

In the days when a snuffbox was considered a necessary attribute to the perquisites of a beau or a belle much ingenuity was brought to bear upon the manufacture of these dainty trifles. The results were often very novel. Those with a taste for the morbid could buy boxes made from the wood of scaffolds, chairs that murderers had sat upon or parts of their houses.

A Part Never Is the Whole.

"Most divorces are caused by a very common mistake."

"What is it?"

"Many a man in love only with a dimple or a curl makes the mistake of marrying the whole girl."

Better be unborn than untought, for ignorance is the root of misfortune.—Plato.

Running Sores, the outcome of neglect or bad blood, have a never-failing balm in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Will heal the most stubborn cases. Soothes irritation almost instantly after first application. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. It cures piles in 3 to 5 nights. 35 cents.—40

brakes are not in action the pressure on the train pipe is made such as to prevent an escape of air from the auxiliary reservoir. When the engineer desires to make an application of brakes he turns his brake valve so that there is a moderate reduction of the pressure in the train pipe. This causes the greater pressure in the auxiliary reservoir to force air into the brake cylinder, forcing the piston out and applying the brakes.

When it is desired to release the brakes the engineer turns his valve in the opposite direction, permitting the air to flow from the main reservoir, located on the engine, into the train pipe. When the pressure thus restored in the train pipe is increased above the pressure in the auxiliary reservoir certain valves are moved, communication is thereby restored between train pipe and auxiliary reservoir, the piston is forced to its normal position, the air escapes from the brake cylinder, and the auxiliary reservoir is recharged through the train pipe.

When the train breaks in two or a hose pipe connection is broken it has the effect of a sudden and material reduction of the pressure in the train pipe, the same as though the engineer had made an emergency application. The sudden reduction of pressure also opens supplementary valves, which increase the pressure upon the brake cylinder about 20 per cent. The brake shoes are attached to rods, which are in turn attached to the piston in such manner that when the air from the auxiliary reservoir forces the latter out a pulling force is exerted upon the brakes.

Poor Papa.

Miss Nearsite. Isn't that a new bonnet on your mother? Miss Wise—Well, I really think it's on papa.—Exchange.

A Strict Old Lady.

A certain noble family in Scotland adopted the Episcopalian faith and carried out its ideas regardless of expense. On the first introduction of the full choir service into the local church the great lady, who had been active in the work, was anxious that a favorite woman servant of hers—a Presbyterian of the old school—should have an opportunity of hearing the service. Accordingly she took her down to church in the carriage and on returning asked the old woman what she thought of the music. "Oh, it's verra bonny. But, oh, my lady, it's an awfu' way of spending the Sabbath!"

Hedrite

is the grandest, most scientific and safest cure for any kind of headache. Without being a laxative, it regulates a disordered stomach, and is therefore something entirely new for a bilious headache. It clears the brain and makes you fit for the day's duties, and to those who are troubled with nervous headaches at night, it acts as a calmative, and insures refreshing sleep and bright mental activity the next morning.

Your physician will tell you that the safest and best form in which to take a headache cure is a tablet. Powders and wafers vary, containing either too much or too little of a prescription. All Hedrite tablets contain the same ingredients to a 1-100th part of a grain. They can be easily broken or crushed and swallowed with a drink of water. You will find that after taking Hedrite for a few attacks that your headaches will come less frequent, and in time will altogether disappear, unless brought on by careless and irregular living.

We are the only headache specialists in the world.

A postal card will bring you a sample box, containing two doses, free. Don't buy before you try. The Herald Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal.

the third finger or her left hand, "but what's the matter with a gold band?"

Accounted For.

"Young Spendem insists that he doesn't care for money."

"Of course not. He has none to care for."



Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis
Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene \$1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet. LEMING MILES CO., LTD., Agents, 288 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. 306



Palace, Blue Moon, Lipton's teas in packages and bulk, teas all prices. Try our 25c. line at GREY LION GROCERY.

Ploughshares, colters, always in stock also cow ties, cheap at

GREY LION HARDWARE,

Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Will heal the most stubborn cases. Soothes irritation almost instantly after first application. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. It cures piles in 3 to 5 nights. 35 cents.—40

DR HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

A Traveller Representing the Hobbs Hardware Co., of London, says:

Gentlemen—I consider your Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets the most perfect medicine I have ever seen; we use them, baby and all. As a teething medicine they are truly marvelous, and, as for worms, and all stomach troubles, feverishness, etc., I consider them far superior to anything I have ever found. The Tablets are superior in every way. Our children all passed through the hot spell splendidly; they eat better, and are better in every particular. Yours truly,

F. B. HOPE,
428 Pall Mall, London, Ont.

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS.

Destroy worms, assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach,

procure healthy and natural sleep, relieve teething trouble, allay feverishness, curb indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, etc.; stop walking in the sleep and frightened awakening from sleep, cure fits, etc. Beyond price for children affected with weak health. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not gripe. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets contain Morphine, Opium, or other Narcotic Properties.

They solve the problem, and where used produce healthy children, placing them in a condition of attaining the highest conception of perfect manhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug taste—perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H." Beware of imitations. 25c a package, 5 for \$1—postpaid.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont. Can. Wholesale Agents for Canada.



EVERYBODY WHO READS THE

TORONTO STAR

Acknowledges it to be the Brightest and Newsiest Daily in Canada

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

You can have it and the paper you are reading for only \$1.75 a year

In the Star to-night you find to-day's prices on all the principal markets—the closing market reports in fact from London, New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Montreal, and Toronto. You will find also, to-night, all to-day's important doings throughout the whole world, written in a catchy, interesting style; the latest political news from an independent standpoint; complete and accurate commercial news; to-day's social gossip; a special department for women; and strong, sane, fair editorials.

ALL THIS, REMEMBER, TOGETHER WITH THE PAPER
YOU ARE READING FOR \$1.75 A YEAR

LET US HAVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

RUSSIANS MAD ACT

Fire on British Fishing Fleet, Sink One Trawler and Kill Men.

A despatch from London says: The Russian Baltic fleet has opened its career as the second Pacific squadron with an outrage so amazing that but for unquestionable circumstantial evidence it would be beyond belief. Part of the fleet, supposed to be the battleship squadron, after it emerged from the Danish Straits, steered a course for the English Channel. At about midnight Friday night it came across the Hull fishing fleet, which, either in panic or inconceivable ignorance, the Russians must have mistaken for a Japanese torpedo boat flotilla. This is the only explanation at present that can be offered for the terrible fact that the Russian warships opened fire on the defenceless fishermen with sharpnel, maintaining their fusillade, according to the fishermen who escaped, for twenty minutes, sinking at least one trawler and scattering death and wounds among the crews. Not the least disgraceful feature of the tragedy is the fact that the warships continued their course without attempting to rescue the victims or even to ascertain the extent of the damage they had done. The only suggestion that is offered in palliation of this inhumanity is that the Russians were so overcome by panic that they did their utmost to escape the imagined enemy. The earliest news of the affair was brought to Hull on Saturday evening by the trawlers Mino and Moulmein, both of which were seriously damaged by shot.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

The official information is that shortly after midnight Friday the Russian squadron fell in with the Hull fishing fleet in the North Sea. The first portion of the fishing fleet passed safely. Then the Russian ships turned their searchlights on the British vessels for some time, and a little later opened fire. The steam trawler Crane was sunk, and the decapitated bodies of her skipper and mate have been brought to Hull. The boatswain and other members of the crew, who are understood to be seriously injured, are on board a missionary ship. The only slightly injured member of the crew has arrived at Hull.

The steam trawlers Moulmein and Mino have arrived at Hull seriously damaged by shots, the latter having sixteen holes in her hull. It is feared that other damage was done to trawlers, and that at least one more trawler was lost with all hands.

According to other reports, the affair occurred 200 miles off Spurn Head. The Russian ships were steaming in line. The leading ships passed without incident, though most of the vessels turned searchlights on the trawlers long enough to prevent any mistake as to identity. After the bulk of the squadron passed, it opened fire, nearly all participating in the firing. The Crane was struck below the water line, and sank above deck. Skipper Smith and Third Hand Leggott had their heads carried clean away by a shot, many of the crew being seriously wounded. Another trawler also was sunk, but the Moulmein, which brought the news to Hull, has no particulars as to her fate.

RIDDLED WITH SHOT.

The news has created an intense sensation and indignation in Hull. The Moulmein arrived with her flag

situation is one which, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, does not brook delay."

Meanwhile the conservative public and press are remarkably undemonstrative. As usual, the jingo element demands war, and even in official quarters some go so far as to say that it may be necessary to stop the Pacific fleet, pending settlement of the whole affair, though this extreme measure, it is believed, will not be necessary. Everywhere there is evidence of the positive opinion that this is no time for the usual diplomatic dilly-dallying, that there must be no delay, and no limit set by Russia to her apology or the extent of compensation for sufferers by what King Edward himself terms "the unwarrantable action" of the Baltic squadron commanders.

BANK CLERKS HELD UP.

Sum of \$3,000 Taken From Victim on Road in West.

A Winnipeg despatch says: A daring hold-up of a bank manager and his cashier, who were conveying bank funds to the amount of \$3,000, was perpetrated on Monday night near Plum Coulee, Southern Manitoba, the highwaymen escaping with their booty unharmed. The information reached the city late in the evening.

Manager Wahn, of the Bank of Hamilton branch at Plum Coulee, was driving across-country to Winkler, in company with the cashier, when they were accosted by a pair of desperadoes with a revolver and a shotgun, who roughly ordered the bank officials to throw up their hands. Both men complied, and while the man with the shotgun covered the bankers, his companion took the grip which contained the funds. As soon as the booty was secured, the highwaymen departed, first taking the revolvers which Wahn carried for protection, and lashing the horse of their victims into a gallop. Plum Coulee is a small place about sixty miles from Winnipeg.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Young Lady Meets Terrible Death at Toronto.

A Toronto despatch says:—Miss Catharine Hess, who roomed at 45 Gould Street, was burned to death on Sunday afternoon. She had washed her hair, and in order to dry it, lighted a small gas stove she had in her room. In some way the flames from the stove caught Miss Hess' hair, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames, which spread to her light clothing. Her screams attracted William Poutney, who rushed upstairs and wrapped Miss Hess in a quilt, thus extinguishing the flames. Doctors were summoned, and after doing all they could to lessen the woman's sufferings, called the ambulance to have her removed to the hospital. She was put on the stretcher and passed away as she was being placed in the ambulance.

ON INDIA'S FRONTIER.

Kitchener's Reorganization Plans Well Advanced.

A London despatch says:—Lord Kitchener's plans for the organization of the Indian Army are well

HER FATHER WAS DEAD.

Child Sat in Boat Not Knowing He Had Shot Himself.

A despatch from Westbourne, Man., says:—When it became known early Sunday morning that Mr. John Gowan, one of the most prominent residents, who had gone out Saturday evening with his daughter, a child of seven years of age, for a sail on the river in his steam launch, had not returned, search was made immediately, and the launch was found about one mile down the river, where it had run on a submerged log, and Mr. Gowan lying in the boat dead, and his little child sitting beside the body of her father nearly dead from exposure to the bitterly cold night. There the child had sat during the long, cold night, thinking her father had fallen asleep. The death of Mr. Gowan had evidently been caused by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the deceased's own hand.

DRANK DOSE, FELL DEAD.

Fort William Druggist Made Fatal Mistake.

A despatch from Fort William says:—Norman H. MacRae, head of the firm of N. H. MacRae and Co., druggists, on Wednesday dropped dead after taking a drink of what was supposed to be bromo-seltzer. He was just about to leave for lunch, and remarked that he did not feel well and would take a dose of bromo-seltzer. He went to the case and took out a little phial, sold for 10 cents, and supposed to contain one dose of the compound. He drank it, said to his clerk that it tasted rather strange, dropped fainting to the floor, and after a few gasps was dead, with every symptom of cyanide poisoning. There will be an investigation, as this is by no means an isolated instance of poisoning under precisely similar circumstances. Samples of the bromo-seltzer are being sent to Toronto for analysis.

PHILADELPHIA'S OFFER.

Will Take Our St. Louis Display Entire or in Part.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Canadian exhibits at St. Louis have been thoroughly appreciated by the people of the United States. The latest evidence of this comes from Philadelphia. The Mayor of that city has written to the Department of the Interior, congratulating Canada upon the exhibits of natural and industrial products. He states that a permanent industrial museum has been established on a large scale in Philadelphia, and asks that the Canadian exhibit in St. Louis shall be sent to Philadelphia. He is willing to accept it whole or in part. The application has not been acted upon.

SLASHED HIS ANTAGONIST.

Byng Inlet Man Awaiting Trial on a Serious Charge.

A despatch from Parry Sound says:—Constable John Free has just arrived here from Byng Inlet with a prisoner named Joseph Murphy, who is charged with cutting and badly wounding a Frenchman with a razor. It appears that a desperate fight took place between the two men while under the influence of liquor, when Murphy drew a razor and commenced slashing at the Frenchman, who is badly cut about the face. The man was in a very critical condition from loss of blood when the boat left for Parry Sound. Murphy is now in jail here awaiting his trial.

SHORT SERVICE ABOLISHED.

Tommy Atkins Must Serve Nine Years With Colors.

A despatch from London says:—The British Army Council has issued an important order under which,

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices In Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Wheat—Red and white outside are quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 2 goose, 90c, and No. 2 spring, 95c. Prices for Manitoba are:—No. 1 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2, 99c to \$1.00; No. 3, 97c to 97½c. Georgian Bay ports, 8c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.46, buyers' sacks, east or west. Choice brands, 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba, \$5.70 for Hungarian patents, \$5.40 for second patents and \$5.30 for strong bakers', bags included, on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is quoted at \$14 to \$14.50 in bulk, and shorts \$17.50 east or west. Manitoba millfeed unchanged at \$20 to \$21 for shorts and \$19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto, freight.

Barley—There is a good demand and prices are firm at 46c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3 extra, and 43c for No. 3 malting outside, 1c less for export. Rye—is quoted at 64c to 65c east and west.

Corn—in moderate demand at 52c to 58c for cars of Canada west. American at 61c to 61½c for No. 2 yellow, 60½c for No. 3, and 59c for No. 3 mixed on track. There is a moderate inquiry.

Oats—No. 1 new white, 32c east; No. 2 new white, 31½c to 32c low freights, and 31½c north and west.

Rolled Oats—Are in quiet demand at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—are quiet and steady at 63c to 64c for No. 2 west or east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts of butter are large and the market is unchanged.

Creamery, prints 19c to 20c

do solids 19c to 00c

Dairy tubs, good to choice 14c to 15c

do inferior grades 10c to 13c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to

choice 16c to 17c

do medium 14c to 15c

Cheese—The tendency is toward

former prices, but at present quotations are unchanged at 9½c for large and 10c for twines.

Eggs—Receipts are light and the demand active. Quotations are unchanged at 19c to 20c.

Potatoes—they are quoted unchanged at 60c to 65c on track, and out of store at about 75c. There is a good demand for stocks from the eastern Provinces and prices for these are steady at 70c to 75c on track and 85c to 90c out of store.

Poultry—Receipts are fair and the market is quoted at 11c to 12c for spring chickens and 8c to 9c for old birds. Ducks are steady at 9c to 10c, and geese at 8c to 9c, all dressed weights.

Baled Hay—The market has a more settled tone and is quoted at \$8 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—is steady and unchanged at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—No. 1 white oats, 38c to 38½c, and No. 3, 37c to 37½c ex-store; for export, No. 2 white oats, 36½c to 36¾c; No. 2 peas, 74c to 75c; No. 2 barley, 54½c to 55c; No. 3 extra, 53½c to 54c; No. 3, 52½c to 53c afloat.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, patents, \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80; straight rollers, \$5.40 to \$5.50; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.50 to \$2.65.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$17 to \$18.

carried clean away by a shot, many of the crew being seriously wounded. Another trawler also was sunk, but the Moulmein, which brought the news to Hull, has no particulars as to her fate.

RIDDLED WITH SHOT.

The news has created an intense sensation and indignation in Hull. The Moulmein arrived with her flag at half-mast. Her skipper states that the trawlers were fishing about 220 miles east by north of Spurn Head at 1 o'clock Saturday morning the weather being hazy, when the outlines, sailing in a line, were dimly seen. Whilst the crew were watching the warships, searchlights were flashed upon them, in the glare of which the Moulmein's crew observed what they took to be torpedo boats approaching, apparently with the intention of boarding the Moulmein. They steamed away, however, and soon the fishermen were horrified to find they were being fired upon. First one and then another trawler was struck by flying shot. What seemed to be a round shot went through the Moulmein's galley. The Mino, laying near by, also was struck with many shots, but fortunately the damage was above her water line, and none of her crew were struck. The bombardment lasted about twenty minutes. When it had ceased, the fleet sailed southward, and some of the trawlers sent up rockets. The Moulmein steered in the direction of the rocket. Soon cries were heard and the Crane was found sinking, with another trawler taking off some of her crew. Those seriously injured were removed to a mission ship, and the bodies of Smith and Leggett were placed aboard the Moulmein. The other men with minor injuries were put aboard the trawler Sea Gull, which at a late hour had not arrived at Hull.

LONDON DUMBOUNDED.

The first reports of the affair received in London were regarded as almost incredible. When, however, cumulative evidence no longer left doubt of the general accuracy of the reports, astonishment became bewilderment as to what the possible motive could have led Russian officers into such an extraordinary and inexplicable course of action, which, unless a satisfactory explanation is immediately forthcoming, could be regarded as an act of war.

While admitting the necessity of a suspension of judgment for investigation and explanation, the papers are unanimous in demanding that the Government instruct Ambassador Harding, to make the strongest representations to the St. Petersburg Government and obtain reparation and apologies and assurances of the Russian Pacific fleet's good behavior for the future. It is held that the omission of the Russian fleet to stay its course down the Channel to offer any explanation mutes the case too exceedingly grave, and the only possible solution of the mystery that has been suggested is that, excited by rumors recently spread of Japanese intentions on the Pacific squadron, in the event of its sailing, the Russian gunners yielded to panic and supposed that the trawlers' rockets were signals of an enemy's fleet. In view of the decision in the Allentown case, it is regarded as quite impossible that the St. Petersburg authorities can be in any way responsible for the incident.

Enquiries at Devonport showed that no special naval movement had been reported and that Admiral Seymour had no official news of the outrage.

BRITAIN'S URGENT NOTE.

A despatch from London says: Great Britain on Monday sent a long and urgent note to the Russian Government, officially detailing the circumstances of the amazing and unexplained attack by the Russian second Pacific squadron, during the night of Oct. 21 on British fishing boats in the North Sea. The text of the note has not been given out, but it is unofficially stated from the Foreign Office that it contains the significant announcement "that the

being placed in the ambulance.

ON INDIA'S FRONTIER.

Kitchener's Reorganization Plans Well Advanced.

A London despatch says:—Lord Kitchener's plans for the organization of the Indian Army are well advanced, and a considerable grant of money has been made to him, in order that he may carry out his scheme. As has already been stated, Lord Kitchener's aim is to place a fully-equipped army on the northwest frontier, ready to move against an invader, and strike swiftly.

The new field army, which will consist of 100,000 men, will be organized in divisions, each of which will stand complete in itself for war.

The divisions will be placed in peace time at strategical points in Northern India, and the great invasion routes via Kandahar and Kabul will be covered by the main body of the new force. These two routes are those selected for the Russian plan of advance, by General Kourapatkin, in the event of hostilities between Russia and this country.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.

Farmers Might Have Done Better With the Crops.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Reports from many districts indicate that potato blight and rot are again causing serious loss to the farmers of Canada. This disease has been quite prevalent in various parts of Ontario and Quebec, and, although a good preventive is known in the Bordeaux mixture, few growers seem to have sprayed their potatoes. Mr. L. H. Newman of the seed division, who visited nearly every county in Ontario during the summer, confirms this statement, and reports that in many cases he found growers sadly wanting in knowledge of the disease and methods of preventing it.

LUNCHEON WITH THE KING.

Officers of American Warships at Buckingham Palace.

A London despatch says: King Edward, on Thursday, entertained at luncheon at Buckingham Palace the officers of the American warships now at Gravesend, the guests including Rear-Admiral Jewell, commanding the European squadron of the North Atlantic fleet; Captain Colby, of the cruiser Olympia; Lieuts. Watts and Jewell, aides on the staff of Admiral Jewell; Ambassador Choate, Secretary White, and Captain Stockton, the naval attache of the American Embassy. Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Captain Prince Louis of Battenberg, Director of Naval Intelligence, and Sir Thomas Lipton, were included in the luncheon party, which was private and informal.

A NEGRO'S REVENGE.

Shoots the Man Who Struck Him With a Shovel.

A North Portal, Assa., despatch says: A negro named D. Gusty deliberately shot and killed Walter Gates a few miles from Portal, North Dakota, on Thursday. The parties quarreled and Gates struck the negro with a shovel. The negro ran half a mile, got a rifle and shot Gates, killing him instantly.

Standing in the telephone booth of his office on Friday, Magistrate John McCleary, of Philadelphia, officiated at the ceremony that united in marriage Frederick Mehren, a smallpox patient at death's door, and Mrs. Eva H. Lyon as they clasped hands at the municipal hospital, four miles away.

is now in jail here awaiting his trial.

SHORT SERVICE ABOLISHED.

Tommy Atkins Must Serve Nine Years With Colors.

A despatch from London says:—The British Army Council has issued an important order under which, instead of enlisting three years with the colors and nine in the reserve infantry of the line will in future enlist for nine years with the colors and three in the reserves, thus practically abolishing the short service system. War Secretary Arnold Forster foreshadowed this change in a speech last July, in which he declared that the existing system had proved a failure because so few men volunteered to extend their services with the colors. Some critics, however, declare the existing difficulty of obtaining recruits will be greatly enhanced under the new order.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

Detective and Three Train Robbers Fight.

A despatch from St. Louis says:—A desperate battle between five detectives and three suspects whom they were endeavoring to arrest, occurred on Friday. One detective was killed and two seriously injured, and one of the suspects was killed and two others badly wounded. The fight occurred in the front room of a house in Pine Street and the men whom the detectives sought to arrest are suspected of being implicated in a train robbery at Centralia, Ill.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED.

All Others Rescued From Blazing Children's Home.

A despatch from Shelbyville, Ill., says:—The Middleswork Children's Home was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, and, although the flames were discovered while the children were asleep, all but two were rescued. The dead are: Alfred Peterson, nine years old; Charles Peterson, eleven years old. There were 31 children sleeping in the upper rooms of the home, which was a three-story frame and brick building. Several escaped by the stairs, others by leaping from the windows to the roof of an extension. It is believed that the two children who were burned were overcome by the smoke in their beds.

SIX NEARLY STARVED.

They Were Picked Up on Two Desolate Islands.

A despatch from North Sydney, C. B., says:—Half starved and suffering intensely from the cold for several weeks, the eleven survivors of the wrecked steamer Viking have been picked up from two desolate islands off the coast of Labrador by the tug Douglas H. Thomas, which had been despatched to their relief. When the men were rescued their condition was desperate. The Viking was wrecked at Shag Rock, Gross Water Bay, last August. The captain and two of the crew sought refuge on one small island, while the other eight men reached another island. A vessel formerly sent to bring back the Viking's crew was also wrecked.

RIOTING AT ODESSA.

Prisoners Pass Through City Nightly in Chains.

A despatch to the London Times from Vienna says that a report has been received to the effect that there has been a serious riot of workmen in the eastern suburbs of Odessa. Some of the banks are being guarded by troops and gendarmes. Large convoys of prisoners in chains pass through the city every evening. They are being transported from the local prisons to the penal establishment at Kherson.

No. 3 extra, 53c to 54c; No. 3, 52c to 53c afloat.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat-patents, \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80; straight rollers, \$5.40 to \$5.50; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.50 to \$2.65.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags,

\$18 to \$19; shorts, \$21 per ton;

Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$18;

shorts, \$19 to \$20, and mouille, \$24 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—The market is fair and

prices are the same at \$2.30 to \$2.32 per bag and \$4.90 per bbl.

Cornmeal—Is quiet at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag.

Baled Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No.

2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, mixed, \$6.50

to \$7, and pure clover, in car lots,

\$6 to \$6.50 per ton.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 to

\$1.45 per bush; \$1.35 to \$1.37 in

car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short

cut pork, \$14.50 to £17.50; light

short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American

clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard,

6c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6c to 7c;

kettle rendered, 8c to 9c, according

to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon,

12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs

\$7.50; heavy fat hogs, \$4.50; mixed

lots, \$5; select, \$5.25 to \$5.37, off

cars.

Cheese—Ontario white, 9c; colored,

9c; Quebec, 9c to 9c.

Butter—Finest grades, 19c; ordinary

finest, 18c to 19c, and western

dairy, 15c to 15c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—A large proportion of to-day's offerings were feeders and stockers, the latter in particular including some very poor cattle. There were very few export cattle in sight, a few heavy cattle offering, but none of prime quality. The run of sheep and lambs was heavy, and the trade, especially for lambs, slow.

Butchers—The local butcher market is slow and prices cover a rather wide range. Picked extra choice cattle, selected from full loads, were sold as high as \$4.40. From this figure prices went down as low as \$2.50 for medium heavy cows and steers. The general run of good butcher cattle sold at from \$3.75 to \$4. Canners at \$1.75.

Feeders—Apparently some of the largest buyers for the distilleries are about filled up for the season. There is a little inquiry for the best stock, but the inferior class of feeders are not much wanted, and prices for these are on the down grade. Good steers are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50; extra choice, \$3.65; feeding bulls are quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Stockers—Good stockers are about steady, though the trade is not active.

Milkers—There is a good market for milk cows, selling at \$36 to \$60 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—There was a heavy run in this market, and prices were off about 10c all round. Lamb trade is dull.

Hogs—The market is still weak, with the prospects for lower prices. Quotations were unchanged, however, to-day. Best \$5.15, fats \$4.90.

TIBET MISSION SNOWBOUND

Road From Gyantse Southward Is Obliterated.

A Phari Jong, Tibet, despatch says: Gen. Macdonald, his staff, and the rear column of the British expedition returning to India from Lhasa, are snowbound here. The road southward from Gyantse to this place is obliterated. It is impossible to say when an advance can be made. The expedition crossed Tanga Pass on Monday last in a blizzard. Seventy-two men fell exhausted. When the troops encamped at night the blizzard was still raging and two men died.

ON THE FARM.

FEEDING GRAIN.

Question is sometimes made whether or not it is profitable to feed grain to young stock early. Everyone knows that all life, animals as well as plant, makes the most rapid growth and development during the early period of its existence. In proportion to the length of time occupied in reaching maturity, is the rapidity with which growth proceeds. Those who have even the most ordinary observation will note that where there has been an insufficiency of nutrients necessary to full development during the early stages of growth, neither animal nor plant life will ever recover from the effects of such lack of nourishment. Nature's first food milk containing so much protein and ash, forms a guide for the future feeding; these constituents being so necessary to building up the frame in growing stock. In determining the quality and quantity of rations, consideration must be given to the purpose for which the cattle are afterward intended. In feeding for beef, while supplying to the calves a sufficiency of frame-growing nutrients, the rations should also be rich in flesh forming material so as to retain the calf flesh and bring on evenly an increase in both frame and flesh. If intended for dairy purpose, then the line of feeding should be such that while maintaining a thrifty condition as to flesh, will soon raise an animal of large frame and hardy constitution fitted for the dual strain of maternity and producing a large flow of milk. Considering these things, it seems almost superfluous to question the

WISDOM AND ECONOMY

of feeding a generous allowance of grain to young stock especially during the fall and winter months. During the spring and summer months when the pastures are in the first flush of growth it is probable that good grazing will supply all the elements of nutrition necessary, but as pastures begin to fail a small allowance of grain, to be increased as winter approached, will prove most beneficial in keeping up the condition acquired from the summer pasture. It is of the utmost importance to keep the young animals always gaining; to allow a falling off in condition is false economy, as the after cost of putting it on again will greatly exceed the expence of a little extra gain feed at the proper time. It would be indeed difficult to find a ration without grain for properly wintering young stock—possibly well made corn silage and clover hay would be found very satisfactory, though there would, of course, be some grain in the silage. Of the whole wheat rolled or crushed. The largest and most even lot of calves I ever saw were fed on a ration of pulped root mixed with straw and hay with an allowance of rolled wheat added; generally, however, this grain is to be expensive, except its by-product bran, which should never be omitted from the grain ration of young stock, probably there is no more suitable grain than oats for all young animals and if raised on the farm it should not be very expensive. A grain ration of two parts bran to one each of oats and corn, together with some succulent feed such as roots or ensilage and hay or oat straw for roughage, will make satisfactory wintering.

DAIRY NOTES.

Dam floors are an injury in any

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Wilfred Smith, of Winnipeg, two years old, swallowed some pins and died in a few hours.

Neil Brusnell's boathouse at Rat Portage and a number of valuable boats were destroyed by fire on Sunday.

P. C. Merritt has been suspended from the Hamilton police force pending the investigation of a charge of being asleep on duty.

The new Government cruiser for the upper lakes, the Vigilant, will be completed in three weeks at the Polson Iron Works, Toronto.

Eighteen graduates of the Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses have secured important appointments during the year.

FOREIGN.

There are three thousand Russian prisoners in Japan.

The New York City Board of Estimate and Appointment announced that the budget for 1905 amounts to \$110,500,000.

A despatch from Shanghai says that the British steamers Pak Kang and Hoi Ho were attacked by pirates in the west river near Canton. A British gunboat has been despatched to the scene.

A genuine blizzard prevailed in Menominee, Mich., on Saturday. Two inches of snow has fallen. Similar conditions prevail at Calumet, Mich., and Fon du Lac, Plymouth and Marshfield, Wis.

With two dead, one fatally ill, and twenty-eight orphans in a dangerous condition, there is grave fear that diphtheria will wipe out the inmates of the 'Orphans' Home at Mexico, Indiana.

John McCullough, former Chief of Police of New York, and now a resident of Goshen, N.Y., has been recommended by Police Commissioner McAdoo as the best available man to organize a police department in Panama.

The Australian Commonwealth Cabinet has decided to address a representation to the Imperial Government urging the nullification in the mother country of the law forbidding marriage to a deceased wife's sister.

Crazed, the police say, by drink, Harry Bowles, aged 35 years, the other night shot and fatally wounded his wife at their home at Brookline, Mass., and later killed Patrolman Joseph McMurray, who has performed many heroic deeds.

Edward Bouvia, 21 years of age, was accidentally shot and killed by his friend, Wm. Frechette, of about the same age, at Malone, N.Y. Frechette was showing his new rifle when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking young Bouvia over the eye.

Because Justice Amadse Herville of the Tahiti Islands is suffering from tuberculosis the immigration authorities at Washington have decided that under the law he cannot be permitted to land at San Francisco and cross the continent to New York, on his way to France. Tuberculosis is held to be a contagious disease.

Mrs. Mollie Netcher, of Chicago, now carries more insurance on her life than any other woman. She is twenty-nine years old, in perfect health, and is rated as a first-class risk. A week ago she took out a policy for \$500,000. Since then she has taken out another life policy for \$200,000. For the \$500,000 policy she paid a cash first premium of \$16,276. Of the \$500,000 policy \$100,000 has been reinsured in eight British companies.

DIED OF HICCOUGHS.

GEN. KOUROPATKIN'S REPORT

The Russian Losses Were Nearly 70,000 Men.

12,000 KILLED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says that the general staff had received from Gen. Kouropatkin a report showing that the total number of Russian wounded taken over by the Red Cross and kindred departments since the beginning of the battle to Oct. 18 was 55,868. The number of killed is unknown exactly, because many men are missing, but the total is estimated to have been 12,000.

7,000 WOUNDED DIE.

A despatch from Rome says: Of 35,000 Russian wounded that have been brought to Mukden 7,000 have died.

ANOTHER ARMY CORPS.

A despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, from Mukden on Friday says: The 8th Russian Army Corps has arrived there, and Gen. Kouropatkin will make new plans immediately.

PASSED INTO NORTH SEA.

A despatch from Frederickshavn, Denmark, says: During Thursday night the Russian Baltic fleet weighed anchor and passed into the North Sea.

EVERY MAN SHOT.

A despatch from Mukden says: Every man of the two hundred Cossacks commanded by Capt. Tourgenieff, who on Tuesday night reconnoitered the Japanese left southward, and who near Sandopus unexpectedly encountered a good-sized Japanese force with machine guns, was wounded, and every horse except Capt. Tourgenieff's was hit by the bullets from the Japanese machine guns. Tourgenieff, though mortally wounded, carried off one man behind his saddle, while others managed to creep back to camp. But as already cabled, not one man was killed on the field. There is the greatest fear on the part of the Russian wounded of falling into the hands of the Japanese, the Russians being convinced that they torture their prisoners.

MANY OFFICERS KILLED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The War Office has received a list of the losses of Gen. Ekk's 71st Division of the Fifth Siberian corps, and Gen. Morazzaf's First Division of Lieut.-Gen. Dembowksi's corps. Each lost half a dozen officers. The official lists of officers killed and wounded Oct. 11 and Oct. 13 totals 172, including Major-Gen. Rabinsky, and 17 field officers. The wounded are in proportion of one to six. The list for the heaviest day's fighting is still unreported, and doubtless will exceed the losses at Liao-Yang, when 500 officers were killed or wounded.

The losses among the men are not yet reported, but they are thought to approximate not much over 20,000.

FORCES FACE TO FACE.

A despatch from Mukden says: The big battle has practically worn itself out, leaving the two armies facing each other, with the Sha River as the dividing line.

On the left the Russians are in a good position on a high hill overlooking the Sha River, which they have held since Oct. 16th, despite an almost continuous bombardment and frequent infantry attacks.

shoes, and some of them are unable to obtain even these, and wrap rags about their feet. The garrison is greatly worn out by the many months of exhausting, anxious labor and fighting. The town is full of wounded. Flour is plentiful, and the slaughter of horses, mules and donkeys continues.

The Japanese have completed immense warehouses between Port Dalny and Port Arthur, and have therein supplies sufficient to last them until Spring. Similar preparations have been made at New Chwang, and therefore the Japanese expect the release of 60 transports next month.

NET RESULT OF BATTLE.

A despatch from London says: The complete repulse of the Russian attack and the gain of about 15 miles of ground seem to be the net result of the Battle of the Sha River to the Japanese, who have again failed, as at Laio-Yang, to follow up their victory with a crushing blow. Opinions differ, however, as to whether the present situation indicates a lull or the end of the battle, none of the despatches enabling a definite assertion.

A correspondent with Gen. Oku, in an undated despatch, says that owing to the slowness of the advance, the Japanese failed to cut off the Russian retreat, which was conducted with great skill. The cavalry on the Japanese left crossed the Hun River, thus preventing Russian flanking movement. They captured batteries and did excellent work. The Japanese centre and right armies held their line throughout, working forward together excellently. The whole Japanese force now holds a line that is practically the same as at the beginning of the battle, but fifteen miles further north. The armies are now resting, and probably will not move for several days.

A correspondent with the Russian centre telegraphs that the Japanese are apparently satisfied with having stopped the Russian advance, and have brought their own lines to the Sha River.

The Standard's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki says that decisive defeats have seriously weakened the morale of the Russian troops. It was evident in the latter phases of the fighting that they were increasingly reluctant to stand up against the Japanese infantry. It will be some time before they can make good their terrible losses. The Japanese losses are small in comparison. The Japanese failed to capture many prisoners, but the victory was none the less decisive. It will secure the numerical superiority of the Japanese army for an indefinite period.

Another correspondent ascribes the loss of Japanese guns on Oct. 16 to over-confidence. Five battalions and three batteries went too far east and were attacked by 12 battalions of Russians.

The Russians who tried to outflank the Japanese right, and who for days were rumored to have been cut off, escaped their threatened destruction, but seem to have suffered severely. Field-Marshal Oyama simply reports that they were driven off and retreated. The Standard's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki declares, however, that the Russians were almost annihilated. They were crossing the Taitse River on a pontoon bridge, when they were overtaken by a regiment of Japanese cavalry, whose machine guns swept the bridge from end to end. This is the first time in the war that mach-

3; pensive. A grain ration of two parts bran to one each of oats and corn, together with some succulent feed such as roots or ensilage and hay or oat straw for roughage, will make satisfactory wintering.

DAIRY NOTES.

Damp floors are an injury in any dairy.

It takes gilt-edged neatness to make gilt-edged butter.

Next to a good cow is a place to manufacture her product.

Ripe cream is distinct from sour cream in that it is uniform soured.

The time to temper cream is before it goes into the churn, not after.

Churning is a work of separation and needs to be done at a uniform temperature.

It is a waste of cream to put it into the churn when fresh.

The cow's stomach is not a complete strainer that separates all good from all bad.

The profitable dairy cow is one that grows better by using as a dairy animal.

The quietly kept and well fed dairy cow puts all her vital energy into milk production.

There is only one infallible way of finding out whether extra feeding pays, and that is from an increase in the butter fats.

Never scald a dairy vessel of any kind until the milk has been rinsed off with water of a temperature not to the scalding point.

The milk and beef traits characteristics and form of the animals are entirely distinct, so they cannot be combined in one animal.

In making butter, what is wanted is just as little water in the milk and just as much butter fat as possible.

All there is of value in the butter milk is the small percentage of cheese and sugar it contains.

What butter comes in its most perfect condition, the globules of fat in the cream are in a liquid state just previous to the time it grains.

Water, whether pumped in the milk out of the well, or out of a cow's udder, will not make butter or cheese.

Butter, to have butter flavor unimpaired, should not contain to exceed one-half ounce of salt to the pound, nor over the percent of water.

The drier butter, made without breaking the grain, and the less salt used, the better the butter flavor, and the better keeper it will be.

Cream is soured to destroy the albuminous element, so that there can be a quicker union of the butter fats. But care must be taken not to have too sour.

The two best feeds for milk animals are wheat, bran and red clover hay, though, of course, the animals should have a greater variety in their rations.

Cream should never be allowed to stand long enough to show any watery appearance between the cream and the milk. If it does, it will not make a first class article of butter.

DO NOT KEEP IDLE HENS.

One of the most important duties on the part of the poultryman is that of thinning out his flocks. As long as some of the hens are laying there is an inclination to wait for others to begin, and time passes by, every day being one of expectancy, but the hens do not lay. Weeks of labor and feeding result all in hope that the unprofitable hens will soon begin to lay, but not until spring opens and the weather becomes warm do the hens give a full quota of eggs. Get rid of the idle hens, and keep only those that are giving a profit. It is better to be the owner of a flock of only a dozen hens that are doing service in egg production than to have twice that number in idle hens.

has taken out another life policy for \$200,000. For the \$500,000 policy she paid a cash first premium of \$16,276. Of the \$500,000 policy \$300,000 has been reinsured in eight British companies.

DIED OF HICCoughS.

Fate of Clergyman of Methodist Episcopal Church.

A Greenwich, Conn., despatch says: The Rev. Dr. Galen A. Spencer, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dies here at his home in Church street on Wednesday night, after an illness of only a few days. He was seventy-three years old. He had not held any regular charge for several years, but had frequently preached here in Congregational and Presbyterian as well as Methodist churches.

Dr. Spencer was taken with hiccoughs last Thursday, and when home remedies were unavailing to check them Dr. W. L. Griswold was summoned. All known medical means were tried unsuccessfully until Friday afternoon, when the patient appeared relieved for a few hours, after which the trouble returned with much greater violence.

A council of physicians decided Sunday evening that an operation was imperative, as their diagnosis of the case was that Mr. Spencer was suffering from internal complications that could be relieved in no other way. The operation resulted successfully for a time, but on Tuesday the hiccoughs returned and with them came death.

QUEBEC BANK ROBBED.

\$7,000 Stolen From Eastern Townships Bank.

A despatch from Montreal says: The safe in the West Shefford branch of the Eastern Townships Bank was blown up during Friday night and \$7,000 secured. There is as yet no clue to the robbers.

REVOLT IN CANTON.

Bandits Organizing in Western Part of Province.

A despatch from Shanghai says: According to well informed Chinese the Weihsie Societies of bandits in the western part of the Province of Kwang-Tung are amalgamating with the object of raising a revolt in Canton and other parts of the province and it is believed that these bandits have allied themselves with the West River pirates.

SELECTING FEEDING STEERS.

In selecting steers for early maturity the shape of the head and neck is often a help. Usually a short broad head and short, thick neck go with a short, broad body and short legs. In some individuals the early maturing type is carried to the extreme, in which case there is always a lack of size. Such individuals as well as others are most profitable when marketed just as soon as fat, regardless of size. It is worthy of note that the blocky early-maturing steers are also easier keepers in that they require less grain in proportion to hay for laying on flesh and keeping in good condition.

MANAGEMENT THAT WINS.

Industry is not the only thing required on the farm. If it were, a great many men that fall would succeed. Keeping eternally at a thing does not always bring success, in spite of the trite saying that it does. Intelligent management is also required, and this kind of management often requires a good deal of information in several directions.

The big battle has practically worn itself out, leaving the two armies facing each other, with the Sha River as the dividing line.

On the left the Russians are in a good position on a high hill overlooking the Sha River, which they have held since Oct. 16th, despite an almost continuous bombardment and frequent infantry attacks.

On the right the Russians are using mortars in an endeavor to dislodge the Japanese from a small hill in the last plain. Owing to the floods, it would be necessary to use pontoons in crossing the Sha River, which has not been bridged.

RODE THROUGH JAP LINES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The suspension of operations below Mukden continues. It is hinted in military circles that the next development should be looked for eastward, but whether on the part of the Japanese or Russians is not revealed.

A despatch from Gen. Sakharoff, dated Thursday night, reports that all was quiet along the front on Wednesday, and that in spite of the soggy condition of the country roads, which are described as seas of mud, the Russian scouts continued to show great enterprise in examining the Japanese positions. A detachment of two hundred Cossacks Tuesday night reconnoitred the Japanese left south-westward from the railroad where it crosses the Schili River through the villages of Haintsantai, Tadousampu, and Sandepu, the latter fifteen miles west of the railroad. The Japanese sentinels fired and retired as the Cossacks rode rapidly along the line, but near Sandepu the Cossacks unexpectedly ran into a good sized Japanese force with machine guns. The latter opened a murderous fire on the Russians, killing many horses, and mortally wounded Capt. Turhounoff, but all the Cossacks succeeded in getting away. No one was killed on the field.

No statement is made as to what is transpiring on the Russian left. The reports that Generals Renckampff and Myendorff are wounded are denied. The former's chief of staff, Col. Rossisky, was wounded.

FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from Chefoo says: A junk which left Liao-ti Pomeroy on Wednesday was driven by a gale and arrived here Thursday night, bringing 100 coolies who left Port Arthur because they feared injury from Japanese shells. The coolies say that on Oct. 13 there was fierce fighting for several hours on the slopes of Rihlung Mountain between comparatively small forces, during which the Japanese lost 300 killed or wounded. The coolies were unable to give details of the fighting, but apparently it was the result of one of the numerous sorties made by the Russians against the Japanese, who were attempting to advance from their trenches.

Japanese wounded say that the soldiers in the trenches suffer severely from the cold, although the Japanese army is now almost completely supplied with winter outfits.

It is said that the Port Arthur garrison is frantic for news of the operations of Gen. Kourapatkin, from whom the defenders expect relief.

The news that the Baltic fleet has sailed for the Pacific was announced to the garrison, and greatly encouraged the Russians.

The Japanese at Taku Mountain have dropped a ceaseless storm of shells on the Chinese town and many rifle bullets also fell in the place. The Chinaman adds that the fighting was very severe, and that the Japanese loss was considerable.

It is asserted that the Russian force at Port Arthur now numbers 6,000 men, excluding the militia, which is not engaged in the fighting, but in guard duty.

Winter clothing is very scarce at Port Arthur, shoes particularly. The Russian soldiers are wearing Chinese

ply reports that they were driven off and retreated. The Standard's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki declares, however, that the Russians were almost annihilated. They were crossing the Taitse River on a pontoon bridge, when they were overtaken by a regiment of Japanese cavalry, whose machine guns swept the bridge from end to end. This is the first time in the war that machine guns were used, with decisive results.

The position of the Japanese left is thus described in an official despatch from the Japanese headquarters in the field, sent to Tokio Tuesday afternoon:

"The enemy has stopped immediately in front of our positions, at a distance of from 600 to 1,000 metres, and is fortifying his positions."

GOLD MINES IN ONTARIO.

Director of Bureau Speaks of Development.

A Toronto despatch says: Mr. Thomas Gibson, of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, has issued a statement showing the new gold mines in operation in Ontario, as follows:—The Little Master, Big Master, Laurentian, Volcanic, Wreath, Gold Standard and Giant, in the north-western portion of the province. The King Edward mine in this district is also being developed, and a small stamp mill is being put in. At Eagle Lake four mines are working:—The Baden Powell, Eldorado, Grace and Pioneer Island. The Baden Powell mine has a 5-stamp mill under construction, and will be running at the end of the month. At Dryden there are two mills—the Redeemer and the Ideal. At the former a 10-stamp mill will be ready in two or three weeks.

The outlook for these mills is encouraging, but no estimate can be made of the probable output, as the industry is practically in an experimental stage. These concerns, however, represent a very large amount of capital.

NEW YORK SHOPLIFTER.

Mustard Pots, Silk, Hatpins, and a Monkey Wrench.

A New York despatch says: This is what the police say they found in the skirt of Mary Kelly, 30 years old, arrested on Wednesday in a Third avenue departmental store for shoplifting:

One pair black stockings, 2 mustard pots, 1 pitcher, 1 bottle cologne, 1 pair drawers, 1 piece of silk, 4 glasses, 4 saucers, 1 brush, 2 combs, 1 doll, 1 box shoeblocking, 1 bottle glue, 4 sidecombs, 2 pieces silk, 5 pairs stockings, 3 hatpins, 1 book, 2 rolls tape, 1 vase, 1 monkey-wrench.

Roars of laughter filled the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street police station as article after article was produced like rabbits from a magician's basket.

When the woman was arrested she denounced her arrest as an outrage. Women shoppers gathered about and called the policeman a hard-hearted villain.

ALMOST SIXTY MILLIONS.

Report of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Frank O. Fowler, Secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, on Thursday morning issued the annual fall crop of the association. The average yield of wheat for Manitoba and the Territories is given as 17 bushels per acre. This, with an acreage of 4,220,411, makes the total yield of wheat 59,855,120 bushels.

The steamer City of Seattle arrived at Seattle from Skagway, on Saturday, with \$320,000 in gold and 204 passengers.

GREAT FAMILIES THAT COME TO GRIEF.

Descendants of Oliver Cromwell Have Fallen on Evil Days.

The news that a member of the family of the great Napoleon has just died in extreme destitution in a Chicago slum reminds one of the strange and cruel tricks Fortune plays at times with the descendants of her chief favorites.

It was within a few generations after Oliver Cromwell's death that the family of the great Protector fell on very evil days, and were to be found among the poorest tradesmen and artisans in obscure villages and towns. One of his descendants was the wife of a shoemaker at Soham, near Cambridge, and another married the son of a butcher, who was a fellow-servant with her. Other descendants sank into much lower social strata and were compelled to beg their bread, and at least two of them ended their days in provincial poor-houses.

Such of Cromwell's descendants as are living to-day, with the exception of a Somerset rector, are following the humblest callings where they are not reduced to actual poverty.

Many of the descendants of United States Presidents are to-day earning their living in the lowliest occupations. One is a porter in a Chicago store; another is a road-sweeper in New York; and a third drives a tramcar in Boston. Mrs. Letitia Temple, who is the daughter of President Tyler and related to two other past Presidents, was not long ago living in an almshouse on the slender pittance of

\$8 A MONTH.

In an appeal for an increase of this meagre allowance Mrs. Temple mentioned the interesting fact that after her mother's death, in September, 1842, she assumed at her father's invitation, the duties of Lady of the White House, "and performed them to the satisfaction of all."

It is a very few years since a member of one of the proudest families of the Hungarian nobility died in a Buda-Pesth workhouse. Countess Christine Kalboky was the wife of an Austrian noble and ambassador, and in her youth was the "mirror of fashion" and the belle of some of the most brilliant of European Courts. In Amelie Sonnabend, a woman whose extreme poverty drove her to suicide in America not long ago, was recognized the daughter of Princess Amelie of Honenlohe-Schillingfurst, sister of a reigning Prince, and member of one of the oldest and most distinguished of the reigning families of Germany.

The daughter of Theodore Hook, one of the most brilliant literary men of the last century, whose elegant manners and sparkling wit made him the pet of fashionable circles during the last years of George III., fell on such evil fortune that she was absolutely penniless, and depended for her support on the labor of a sister-in-law, whose work on shoe-vamps brought her

A FEW PENCE A DAY.

This brave woman, the widow of Theodore Hook's son William, was reduced to such straits that she had only one poor and faded gown, while she had neither blanket nor sheet for her bed.

The grandson of one of our greatest poets was discovered a short time ago in poverty and trouble in the West Country. He was trying in vain to earn a living by his pen, but found that his heritage of poetry was "the greatest curse that God could inflict in these money-making times." A lady who was entitled to

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FISHER'S PROPOSALS.

The Army for Home Defence is to be Controlled by the Navy.

Sir John Fisher comes into power at the Admiralty on October 21, and it is believed that a revolution in naval administration will be instituted when the new First Sea Lord takes up his duties, says the London Express.

Several of the old and powerful officials are to depart, and their places will be taken by men who will be more ready to facilitate innovations. Among the changes which will certainly be brought about are of the following:—

A less wasteful scheme will be devised for the dockyards.

Naval supremacy over the Army in home defence will be insisted upon. There will be an economic redistribution of the fleets.

All useless ships will be recalled.

Gunnery will be placed before every other consideration in training.

The idea of the new naval school is that the Army is a department of the Navy, and that no strategical or military decision affecting these Islands, India, or the colonies should be arrived at until the naval view has been heard and considered.

The first thing that the new administrators will endeavor to secure is a decision as to whether or not the Navy is to be responsible for preventing invasion.

IMMENSE SAVING.

If it is to be responsible, £14,000,000 a year can be saved from the Army, it is said, and either spent on the Navy or given back to the public in the shape of remitted taxation. The expenditure on the British Army is divided under two heads. About £14,000,000 a year goes on troops, which are required abroad, and £14,000,000 a year is spent on military preparations for home defence.

The latter item is money thrown away, in the opinion of the new men who will run the fleet from October 21.

Arrangements are to be made for increasing the power of the fleet without increasing the expense. At the present time many ships of war are stationed in distant parts of the world for no sounder reason than that ships were placed there ages ago, before the strategy of to-day was thought of. In the event of war these ships would be useless, and their crews would be lost for effective purposes, like the crew of the Russian gunboat Maddjour at Shianghai.

These useless ships of war will be brought home, and their officers and crews will be used for fighting ships on important stations.

NEW COASTGUARD.

With regard to the coastguard, it is believed that a large portion of the service and most of the duties now performed by the naval coastguard could be equally well carried out by land men. A fully-trained seaman-gunner costs £290.

In order to provide nucleus crews for the ships of the reserve, officers and men must be transferred from naval employments of lesser importance and concentrated on the one business of their life—namely, efficient fighting. To provide these officers and men it may be that no more bluejackets will be appointed to the coastguard of the United Kingdom. The commissions of ships on foreign service may be cut down from three years to two.

All obsolete methods of gunnery will be swept away, and the restrictions and regulations which militate against good shooting will be cast out of the service with the faulty

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS INSPIRED BY IT.

The Revolutionists Are Mostly Recruited From Former Exiles in Siberia.

The Russian police are convinced that the whole series of terrorist crimes beginning with the assassination of Minister of Public Instruction Bogoilepoff by Peter Karpovitch on Feb. 27, 1901, and including the murder of Minister of the Interior Sipiagaine in April, 1902; the two attempts upon the life of M. Pobiedonostzoff, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod; the shooting of Prince Obolensky while he was Governor of Kharoff in 1902; the murder of Governor Bogodanovitch of Ufa in 1903; the working out of four other plots, and, finally, the murder of M. de Plehve last summer, are traceable to a common inspiration, says a St. Petersburg letter.

While some links in the chain of evidence are lacking, a long investigation has revealed the fact that the inspiration for the revival of terrorist activity in Russia comes chiefly from a band of revolutionists mostly recruited from former exiles in Siberia, living on the shores of Lake Leman, Switzerland, where may possibly be located another "Executive Committee" such as directed the bloody reign of Nihilism from 1878 to 1882.

While there are some points of similarity between them, the two movements differ both in character and purpose. Nihilism was essentially a domestic growth of revenge for the suppression by the authorities and the transportation to Siberia of the Utopian pupils of Nikolai Gavrilovich Tchernyshevski and Michael Bakunin, the early agitators who preached an idealistic Nihilistic doctrine. The Radicals then entered upon an awful vendetta, waged first against the agents of absolute power and finally against

THE SOVEREIGN HIMSELF.

A campaign was proclaimed for the purpose of securing a territorial congress, the Nihilists declaring that only when a call was issued for such a congress would they disarm.

The present activity, however, seems to be without a direct object and supplemental to the work of the revolutionary propaganda which the agitators abroad are spreading among all classes of the Russian population, the political murders being intended to stir up the discontented portion of the populace.

The revolutionary press abroad and the literature which it sends into Russia are charged with systematically preparing the way for crimes both in St. Petersburg and in foreign countries by defaming the Russian public men selected as victims. The press campaign abroad, it is pointed out, began in 1898-1900 and the murders in 1901.

With the capture of the revolutionary agent Gerechunin the authorities are satisfied that they have laid hands upon the active agent in Itussia of the foreign revolutionary agitators. The revelations at the trial of Gerechunin, which have not yet been made public, prove, it is authoritatively stated, that three Jewish exiles—Gotz, Roubinovich and Gerechunin, who formed the editorial staff of the "Messenger of the Russian Revolutionaries"—were the leaders of the "fighting organization."

The evidence, it is declared, shows that Gotz and Roubinovich are graduates of the Nihilist school. Roubinovich preached anarchy and terrorism publicly in Italy last winter. Gotz was exiled to Yakutsk, Siberia, in 1887 for conducting a secret printing press while he was

A UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

LIVES LOST THROUGH ATTEMPTING TO SWIM.

A Cork Leg Caused the Death of Father and Son Last July.

Within recent years several lives have been lost through wooden legs, one of the saddest accidents of the kind happening last July, when Henry Yetter attempted to save the life of his son Arthur, who had entered the Erie Canal for a swim. Mr. Yetter sat on the bank watching when the boy was seized with a cramp. His father, forgetting that he was wearing an artificial leg, threw off his coat and plunged into the water. In his haste and anxiety he lost his balance and was unable to keep his head above water. He made a frantic effort to unstrap his leg, but found it impossible, and so floated half a mile down the canal with his head below the surface. When Yetter's body was recovered it was found that the cork leg still held up the lower part of his body, while his head, by the same force, was kept under water.

Last year, almost on the identical spot where Mr. Yetter and his son lost their lives, Mr. John Holland, a harness-maker, of Grand Rapids, was with his son, a lad of nineteen, stopping at a farm on the canal and frequently went swimming in the stream. The boy two years previously had had his right leg cut off in a trolley accident and was obliged to wear an artificial limb. Though

AN EXCELLENT SWIMMER

he had given up the sport since the accident, and while his father plunged into the canal the boy preferred to sit on the bank and watch him.

One morning, however, the father was seized with a cramp, and his cries attracting his son, the boy, without even divesting himself of his coat, dived in, and when he came to the surface found himself absolutely at the mercy of his wooden leg. Try as he could he was unable to keep it under control or prevent it forcing his head under water. Meanwhile, however, his father was drowning, but their united cries had attracted a barge-man, who managed to reach Mr. Holland before he disappeared and drag him on board. He then turned his attention to the son, who was still engaged in a fierce fight with his leg, and also succeeded in pulling him on to the barge.

Some years ago a boy lost his life on the Devonshire coast, through a foolish bet and the misfortune of wearing a wooden leg. The young lad went with several other boys to bathe. He did not intend to enter the water, but after being chaffed by his companions he threw off his clothes and jumped into a deep part of the water.

As happened in the other cases mentioned the artificial limb immediately had him at its mercy, and though he cried out repeatedly his companions considered he was merely fooling, and when they realized he was in danger the lad had floated some considerable distance out to sea

FACE DOWNWARDS.

None of the other boys could swim, and though they made heroic efforts to reach him they were unable to do so, and could only watch the body as it floated on the waves, supported by the wooden limb, apparently lifeless. Half an hour later a small boat came along and rescued the body, but, though every effort was made to resuscitate the boy, life was found to be extinct. He was an excellent swimmer, and would have been able to swim a mile had he been freed from his leg, but, as in other cases, it had been the means of drowning him.

This article is intended as a warn-

poets was discovered a short time ago in poverty and trouble in the West Country. He was trying in vain to earn a living by his pen, but found that his heritage of poetry was "the greatest curse that God could inflict in these money-making times." A lady who was entitled to wear the coronets of Marchioness, Viscountess, and Baroness, and who bore one of the most distinguished names in our Peerage, was in 1898 an inmate of St. Mary's Union (Islington) Workhouse, at Highgate, while her husband was living in sordid surroundings at Vauxhall; and Princess Ghika, a scion of one of the most famous houses in Roumania, was reduced to the life of a circus performer.

Governor Stewart, of Missouri, who was described by the King—then Prince of Wales—as the most courtly man he met in America, died in extreme poverty and without a friend, and lies in an unknown grave—London Tit-Bits.

CELEBRITIES.

What Some Great People Are Doing and Saying.

The father of the King of Siam had 81 children. Thirty-two sons are living.

Jules Verne does the great bulk of his writing three hours before breakfast.

The Khedive of Egypt speaks five languages, is a yachtsman, farmer, engineer, scientist, and a business man.

The sovereign who reigns over the smallest monarchy in the world is the King of the Cocos, a group of islands near Sumatra.

The handsomest private carriage in the world is owned by Mr. Charles M. Schwab. It was built at a cost of \$50,000, and is one of the most luxurious things on wheels.

France detains as prisoners of State in Algeria, both the Emperor of Annam and the Queen of Madagascar; while in Martinique she keeps imprisoned the King of Dahomey.

Lord Curzon is said to be one of the most economical dressers in the British Peerage. One of his valets is a practical tailor, and keeps trousers and coats in the best of condition.

Field-Marshal Yamagata, the "Bobs" of Japan, is the oldest Japanese general in the present war. He is 66. Kuroki is 60. Oku is 58. Nobody on the Japanese general staff is under 46 years of age.

During the recent discussion in the House of Lords on the use of telescopes during military operations, Lord Roberts said that the binoculars were no use to him as he had no sight in one of his eyes, and always used a telescope.

Mrs. Tom Thumb is still alive, at the age of 65. She appears daily in a Midget Theatre at Coney Island, New York. She is a member of the Actors' Church Alliance and of the Woman's Aid Society. The famous wedding of Tom Thumb was celebrated in Grace Church, New York, in 1864.

The Sultan of Turkey has 71 titles, and on the parchment containing them are the words, "As many more as may be desired can be added to this number." Among the titles are "Abdul Hamid, the Eternally Victorious," "The Eternally Smiling," "The Eternally Invincible," "Distributor of Crowns to the Heroes Seated on the Thrones," and "Shadow of God on Earth."

NO HAIR-CUTTING IN KOREA.

The Korean never cuts his hair or beard. To do so is considered a mark of dishonor to his parents, whom he strongly reverences. Any hairs that may happen to come out, and even the parings of his finger-nails, are carefully saved and put into the coffin with him, in order that he may go back to mother earth intact.

coastguard of the United Kingdom. The commissions of ships on foreign service may be cut down from three years to two.

All obsolete methods of gunnery will be swept away, and the restrictions and regulations which militate against good shooting will be cast out of the service with the faulty gunsights which have caused so much trouble.

KING OF THE HIGHLANDS

HE TAKES LIFE QUITE FREE AND EASY.

Is Just "An Ordinary Man" in His Wanderings and Demeanor.

King Edward who works as hard as ever in the Highlands, leads a free and easy life, visiting his Scottish neighbors in the friendliest and most unceremonious way.

No detail in the castle escapes the royal eye. Every servant receives a kindly "Good-morning" when His Majesty makes a round of the gardens in the morning.

Like other Scottish lairds, the King is daily awakened by the shrill strains of the bagpipes played by the royal piper, in full Highland dress, on the terrace.

His Majesty is down by 7 a.m., and much important state business has been arranged before breakfast is served.

By 10 a.m. the day's sport usually begins. At the grouse and deer drives on the royal estate His Majesty is a most enthusiastic sportsman. On the first day at Miers, which the King now rents, he brought down four birds in four successive shots, a "coup" which had not been equalled by any royal guest this year.

King Edward goes into the various homes on his estate in an informal way. He calls frequently on Lord and Lady Knollys at Craig Gowan, and he has also taken tea with Mrs. Macchie, wife of his factor.

All these visits are impromptu, as His Majesty has a strong dislike of fuss or confusion. At the recent Braemar gathering a slight incident showed

HIS INNATE SIMPLICITY.

While one of the wrestling bouts was in progress and tea was over, the King entered the deserted pavilion. He wanted a second cup of tea, and, having mislaid his own cup, promptly washed one from the hot-water jug, and poured out some more tea while sitting alone in the pavilion.

King Edward likes a pretty church. For this reason His Majesty substituted red tiles for the cold grey slate roof on Crathie Church. They make a pleasant note of color among the pines, viewed from the castle windows.

His Majesty drives informally to Crathie, while most of his guests walk across the little stretch of road. In the porch entrance of the royal entrance the Abergeldie party waits for His Majesty, who leads the way to the royal pew; the Princess of Wales follows, the Prince bringing in his small sons.

The King joins in the hymns, and reads from the large, red morocco prayer and hymn books, which are placed in the royal pew.

The service is followed most attentively by His Majesty, and when the collection is made by a Balmoral Highlander, the King is the first to place his offering in the bag, which is always a sovereign.

Fifteen minutes is the fixed time for the sermons at Crathie. His Majesty listens with the utmost attention, occasionally glancing at his grandchildren if they show restlessness.

Many who think they will be chosen aren't even called.

The evidence, it is declared, shows that Gotz and Roubinovich are graduates of the Nihilist school. Roubinovich preached anarchy and terrorism publicly in Italy last winter. Gotz was exiled to Yakutsk, Siberia, in 1887 for conducting a secret printing press while he was

A UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

During his term of exile he was implicated in a plot of the convicts against the governor of the prison, which resulted in a number of guards being killed.

Eventually, however, upon the accession of Emperor Nicholas to the throne, clemency was extended to him, and he received his freedom in 1898. He immediately left Russia and entered into relations with Roubinovich for the purpose of uniting conviction.

the Russian revolutionary forces abroad. Gerschunin was formerly a pharmacist's assistant, and several times as early as 1898 was accused of complicity in revolutionary societies, each time, however, escaping

In 1900, when the police had absolute proof against him, he fled to Paris, where he was soon joined by Gotz and Roubinovich. The next year he returned to Russia, and travelled on the Baltic and Black seas as the emissary of an organization instigating political murders. In each case he selected another person as the instrument of the crime. His relations with Peter Karpovich, who murdered Minister Bogoljuboff, with Balschanoff, the assassin of Minister Sipiagin; Grigorieff, who attempted the life of M. Podlejewski, and Kochura, who fixed upon Prince Obolevsky, were established at his trial, and it is believed that he may have fired the shot which killed Governor Bogdanovitch.

In each case he planned the murders, the police say, and also prepared the weapons with which the crimes were committed. On these weapons he engraved revolutionary mottoes, and even wrote proclamations in the name of the assassins.

The police are perfectly convinced that M. de Plehve fell a victim to this same organization, but they have not yet discovered the active agents in Russia who succeeded Gerschunin after the latter's arrest and conviction.

RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES.

Serious Burden on Poverty-stricken Russia.

The male relatives of the Czar consist of one brother, four uncles, four first cousins, ten cousins of the second degree, thirteen cousins of the third degree, and one great-uncle. His brother, his great-uncle, his uncles, and his cousins of the first and second degree are all Grand Dukes with the prefix Imperial Highness, while the cousins of the third degree are only Princes of Russia, with the prefix Highness.

This makes a total of thirty-three male members of the Imperial house, in addition to the Czar himself, who are a serious burden on poverty-stricken Russia, for each one of them receives as his birthright an income of £100,000 approximately a year from the moment he sees the light of the world till the hour of his death. The present sum paid to the Grand Dukes and Princes of the Russian Imperial house thus amounts to a total of about £3,000,000 per annum.

The Grand Dukes have little need of the money, for they have contrived to accumulate immense estates all over the country. Between them these thirty-three Grand Dukes and Princes of the Russian Imperial house own 5,000 square miles of land, or about one-fourth part of the entire territory in European Russia. Besides these vast estates, they possess no less than 825 palaces and castles, and employ some 20,000 domestic servants.

body, but, though every effort was made to resuscitate the boy, life was found to be extinct. He was an excellent swimmer, and would have been able to swim a mile had he been freed from his leg, but, as in other cases, it had been the means of drowning him.

This article is intended as a warning to everyone who has the misfortune to wear an artificial leg. Never take it into the water with you, or you will certainly have trouble. If you are too sensitive to unstrap it before taking the plunge, then stop on the shore, for otherwise you also may fall a victim to your wooden leg.

POST OFFICE PHONES.

British Villages Connected With the Larger Cities.

An important experiment, which may have far-reaching results, is being made by the telegraph department of the British General Post-office in half a dozen villages. The object is to ascertain if it is practicable to make village post-offices serve the purpose of public telephone call offices. If successful the result will be the removal of one of the disabilities to life in villages.

For the past six years, although the fact is not generally known, it has been the practice to use the telephone which officially is a telegraph instrument, to transmit telegraph messages from town centres to small village post-offices. The installation of a telephone wire is cheaper than the telegraph installation, and the messages can be sent more expeditiously than by the needle instrument of the A B C code, the methods generally used in village post-offices. The messages are written out and stamped by the sender, and are sent over the wire by the clerk.

In the selected villages it is now possible for any member of the public to ring up a subscriber and use these post-office telephones in the ordinary manner at the ordinary rates. Should the person with whom communication is desired not be on the telephone the sender can telephone his message to the nearest post-office and have it sent on by express messenger. In the case of long messages the saving in expense, as compared with sending the same message at telegraph rates, will be very considerable. Similarly, the town-dweller will be able to communicate with the villager.

The point to be decided is whether this new arrangement meets a real public want.

TELEPHONES IN WAR.

Scouting with the aid of the telephone has become one of the features of modern warfare, and is now being made use of by the Japanese. The operations are conducted in the following manner: Two scouts proceed from the lines towards the enemy one, the observer, is a skilled army officer who makes the observations, which are transmitted back to headquarters through a telephone line paid out from a reel carried by an electrician of the signal corps. A ground return is used, the "ground" being made by thrusting a bayonet or hatchet into the earth, and attaching one end of the line to it. The electrician carries a battery on his back. In this manner a scout may be able to stay out a long time and give valuable information without being obliged to make a number of hazardous trips to the front.

GLASS WATER-PIPES.

In Germany water-pipes are being made of glass, with asphalt covering to prevent fracture. It is claimed that they give thorough protection against moisture in the ground, against the action of acids and alkalies, and that they cannot be penetrated by gases.

922 VESSELS WERE LOST

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

INCLUDING THOSE BROKEN UP
OR BURNED.

Great Britain's Ratio of Losses
the Smallest in Thirteen
Years.

The statistical summary of vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., now published by Lloyd's Register, shows that during 1908 the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 922 vessels, of 779,808 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total 326 vessels of 479,081 tons were steamers, and 396, of 800,728 tons, were sailing vessels. As regards steamers the present return exceeds the average of the previous ten years by 38 vessels and 93,671 tons; as regards sailing vessels it is below the average by 148 vessels of 56,631 tons.

WRECKS FREQUENT.

The summary exhibits interesting data as to the relative frequency of the different kinds of casualty, etc., which conclude the existence of vessels. Strandings and kindred casualties, which are comprised under the term "wreckage," are much the most prolific cause of disaster. To such casualties are attributable 38.6 per cent. of the losses of steamers, and 43 per cent. of the losses of sailing vessels. The next most common termination of a vessel's career is by condemnation, breaking up, etc., 7.3 per cent. of the steamers and about 23.7 of the sailing vessels removed from the merchant fleets of the world being accounted for in this manner. Of the remaining causes of loss, collision is the most general for steamers (13.3 per cent.); while, in the sailing vessels, cases of abandonment at sea come next in order of frequency (9.9 per cent.). The percentages just given are based on the present return alone, but the order of frequency of the several classes of casualty appears to be normal. Cases of abandonment, founded and missing vessels, are no doubt, frequently more or less similar in the circumstances of loss. If those be taken collectively they comprehend 18.4 per cent. of the steamers, and 25.5 per cent. of the sailing vessels removed from the mercantile marine during 1908.

BRITAIN LOWEST.

The return has been compiled in such a manner as to enable a comparison to be made between the percentages of loss suffered by each of the principal merchant navies in the world. Great as the absolute annual loss of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom appears to be, it is seen to form a very moderate percentage of the mercantile marine of the country, and to compare favorably with the losses sustained by other leading maritime countries. The merchant navies which exceed a total of 1,000,000 tons are those of the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, the United States of America, France, Germany, Italy and Norway. Of these countries the United Kingdom shows the smallest percentage of loss, viz.: 1.69 of the vessels owned; Germany follows, with 2.5 per cent.; and Norway is the highest, with 5.64 per cent. As regards steamers, both the percentage for the United Kingdom and for the other six countries together stand at 1.46. For sailing vessels, the percentage of loss for the United Kingdom is 2.64, and 4.6 for the other six countries. The average yearly loss during the last five years for vessels owned by the United Kingdom has been 1.79 per cent., as compared with 3.40 per cent., for vessels owned by the other six countries together. These percentages are for vessels actually lost, and exclude all cases of breaking up, condemnations, etc., not known to be consequent upon casualty or stress of

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Surgeon-General James Jameson, C.B., who served in Canada in 1866, has died in London.

Lady Henry Somerset is a great grand-daughter of one of Marie Antoinette's maids of honor.

From the report in the census just issued it appears that the number of Scotsmen in England is 316,898.

Thomas Harte, an Irishman in Leeds workhouse, believes he is 137 years old, and the oldest man in the world.

Cornwall is the only county in England which has no theatre. A scheme is now on foot to build one at Falmouth.

Charles Sargent, inventor of the chain principle as applied to cycles, has just died in poverty at the age of 88 years.

Tramway extension in Lancashire and Yorkshire is proceeding rapidly. It will shortly be possible to travel from Manchester to Liverpool.

Sir Marcus Samuel, an ex-Lord Mayor of London, has received the order of the Knight Commandership of the Rising Sun conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan.

Three of the oldest clergymen in the Church of England are: Rev. N. B. Young, rector of Tilbrook, 96; Canon Nicholl, 95, and the Rev. R. M. White, Shrewsbury, 94.

By the return of Mr. Rufus Isaacs for Reading, the number of Jewish members of Parliament is brought up to eleven—a record number for the British House of Commons.

Lord Brampton, better known to the world and to London criminals, as Sir Henry Hawkins, of Old Bailey fame, has written his reminiscences, and they will be published shortly.

It is a curious fact that almost exactly twice as many women as men are employed in dressmaking and tailoring in London. The actual figures are—Men, 81,178; women, 156,050.

Welshmen celebrated the tercentenary of the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Morgan, the Bishop of St. Asaph, who translated the Bible into the Welsh language, and who died on Sept. 10, 1604.

Paul Reimers, a German decorator, read a family Bible so much during working hours that it had to be taken away. Then it was found that between the leaves he was regularly concealing many pounds' worth of gold leaf.

Queen Alexandra is contemplating a scheme with the object of supplying the wants of the poorest and neediest of London. The scheme, if carried out, will be on the lines of the great hospital fund with which the King is identified.

At the street stalls and hawkers' barrows in London, one out of every twenty-one of the weighing and measuring appliances was found on inspection last year to be incorrect, but in loads of coal weighed there was overweight aggregating eighty-five tons.

The most appreciative audiences in England are to be found in Manchester, declares an American lecturer, who has been in twenty-six other towns. "They surpass in intelligence, appreciation, and enthusiasm any I have ever had."

Princess Christian, who, accompanied by her elder daughter, Princess Victoria, went to South Africa to visit the grave of her son, will return in November. It is nearly four years since Prince Christian Victoria died of fever while serving in the Transvaal war, and was buried at Pretoria.

A remarkable record in Sunday school work has been closed by the death of Mr. George Doxey, at Swinton, at the age of 87. For 69

NEW LIFE-SAVING GLOBE

INVENTION OF CAPTAIN DONVIG, OF SWEDEN.

Get Into It and Await Sinking of Ship—Has Been Proved Good.

Captain Donvig, Sweden, is now in the United States placing before the authorities his recently invented life-saving globe.

Captain Donvig asserts that tests have proved the absolute safety of those who have trusted themselves to the globes. Any number up to sixteen persons have only to climb into the globe, he says, close the manholes and without fear wait for their vessel to sink.

No matter how great the suction, he says, the globes will bob up serenely, and right side up, and thereafter it will be merely a question of waiting for another vessel to come along and pick the globe up. Some little progress even can be made in the globe by means of a small square sail. There is a rudder attachment, and Captain Donvig says he has been able to make two and one-half knots an hour before the wind. On some globes he has also fitted a small propeller to be worked by hand, but it is not upon locomotion, either by sail or propeller that he places great dependence. By displaying a flag by day and discharging rockets at night he would expect soon to be overhauled, unless the wreck occurred far out of the usual lanes of sea travel.

MADE OF STEEL PLATES.

Captain Donvig's life-saving globe is constructed of steel plates 3-16 of an inch thick. It has the form of a globe with a segment cut off, the flat part forming the bottom, which is double, the outside plates being 5-16 of an inch thick. In its outfit are a fender of heavy cable stretched about its circumference, an anchor with 100 fathoms of steel wire rope, a wooden grating above the inner bottom, straps and loose reindeer padding to provide against sixteen passengers being tossed about in the globe in heavy seas or when the globe first takes the water as a vessel goes down, a bilge pump, a rudder and tiller and sails and oars.

Part of the ballast are two large tanks, each holding 250 gallons, for fresh water, and the seats encircling the interior of the globe are built over lockers in which a considerable quantity of food may be stored. In the top of the globe is a 12-inch ventilating pipe, which may be raised from the inside to a height of five feet or may be lowered so as to be flush with the outer surface of the globe. This pipe is fitted with a cover and packing in the top for quick opening, and closing for ventilation while at sea, in case the seas are so high as to entirely dash over the globe.

All of the three manholes can be opened and closed from the inside, and through small glass lights fitted into the sides, the outer surroundings of the globe can be observed.

The largest inside diameter is five feet, the height from the inner bottom to the top of the globe is six feet and the distance between the false and the true bottom is a little more than six feet. There is an air space of 2665 cubic feet and the globe occupies a deck area of 64 square feet. With its fender anchor, 100 fathoms of steel wire rope and other equipment, the weight of the globe is about 3,600 pounds.

FOUR MEN CAN'T CAPSIZE IT.

In tests by a Royal Norwegian commission the stability of the globe was found such that four men were unable to capsize it, although they had a leverage on the raised ventilating pipe. When thrown from a wharf so that it took the water upside down it quickly recovered an upright position. With sixteen men in the globe and all ventilation cut off the air supply was found sufficient so that no discomfort was felt. Six-

MILLIONS IN HIS GRASP

PINO HAS BECOME MASTER OF THE SEA.

Experts to Become in a Short Time the Richest Man in the World.

"Do you not think it probable, Cavaliere Pino, that in a short while you will be the richest man alive?"

It was the first question that I put to the inventor writes a correspondent of the London Express in Paris. Pino latterly has been a much-sought after and a seldom-seen individual. The fame of his inventions—his hydroscope, which allows him to view the bottom of the sea at any depth, and his elevator, which allows him to raise any sunken object by the power of compressed air—spread far abroad after the first account of them appeared some time ago.

Then at once shoals of letters poured upon him; people sought him out in Italy from all parts of the world. Editors craved articles; salvage companies, pearl fishers, sponge fishers, and fishermen proper clamored for the right to use his invention. One Englishman offered Pino \$25,000 for the use of a hydroscope for a limited time off the Northumberland coast. An Italian newspaper offered to pay the price of a new hydroscope—some \$10,000—if only a reporter might be allowed to investigate and describe the work in Vigo Bay. But Pino refused to bear any.

Only when business called him to Paris recently did he remember to send a telegram to the writer making an appointment in fulfillment of an old promise.

UNTOLD WEALTH.

He did not answer at once when I asked him point-blank if he saw any limit to the harvest of wealth he might reap; by nature he is the most unassuming of men. Then he said:

"The answer must depend somewhat on the concessions that I am to gain. Sea treasure is not common property; every sunken ship has an owner somewhere. But if I have luck if no mistakes are made in my business arrangements, I answer, Yes, I think I shall become the richest man. For I am certain of the power of my instruments; I am convinced that I hold the secret not only for finding all the treasures of the sea, but for recovering them also."

"At Vigo alone," he went on, "twenty-eight million pounds' worth of gold and silver is to be picked up with the Spanish treasure fleet that sank there in 1702. So the Spanish Government estimates. To recover this is the beginning, but not the end of my work."

"My business manager, Dr. Carlo Iberti, has made contracts with the Spanish officials, giving us the right to seek for lost treasure in five other places—Trafalgar among them. Then we are thinking of sending an elevator quite soon to Port Arthur, to raise the ironclads lost there, valued even now at \$100,000,000, I am told. Then, when I consider the fish in the sea that my hydroscope can reveal to us, the pearls, the coral banks, the sponges—when I remember the three ships, one big and two small, that go down in the world's waters every day—I confess I can see no limit to future possibilities."

"But at present the treasure fleet at Vigo is our aim."

THE VIGO GALLEONS.

Then Pino went on to describe how in April last he set sail from Italy to Vigo on his fine steamer, the San Clemente. On board was the first big hydroscope—a beautiful instrument that had just been built to the order of the Italian company that had floated his inventions. Several smaller hydroscopes were on board, too, and a number of elevators, for these are very simple machines. Accommodation was found for a crew of 45 picked men.

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A Pant Snap.

This week we have placed in our window a number of Worsted and Tweed Pantings, that will be made up to your order between Oct. 28th and Nov. 14th at

\$3.00.

They will be perfectly made.

We have the best \$2.00 Workingman's Ready-to-wear Pant sold in this section.

Buy a Pair and Test Us and The Pants.

J. L. BOYES.

Have you seen our Ladies' "Auto Caps."

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cormeau, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed, grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

Regina Precision Watch.

The coming watch. Beats everything for time. Beats everything for quality. Beats everything for price consistent with good quality.

A Universal Guarantee

The only Watch in the world sold in such a way.

No poor quality movements on the market so you can't buy such.

Call and hear about this wonderful new watch.



BARGAINS —IN— SHOES and RUBBERS.

We have a few odd lots of Ladies' Boots that are being cleared out this week at the following prices.

Ladies' fine Vici Kid, and Patent, lace and button boots worth \$3.00, 3.50, and 4.00 to clear.....	\$2.25
Ladies' Button Boots, narrow toes, small sizes only, to clear.....	.50
Ladies' Plain Rubbers, light weight.....	.35
Ladies' Plain Rubbers, medium toes .....	.45
Ladies' Storm Rubbers medium toes .....	.45



THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

Glass Fruit Jars,

PINTS,
QUARTS,
HALF GALLONS.

New Stock.
Give us a Call.

JOY & PERRY.

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship again on Monday October 31st and pay the highest market price.

J. W. HALL.

Bone Cutter for Sale.

Good as new, will sell for half price, apply to M. H. FRALICK, South Napanee.

An Attractive Window.

Mr. R. J. Wales has a very attractive window in the Grey Lion Grocery, this week. It furnishes a striking advertisement for Orangemont, one of the most popular breakfast foods.

East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call. J. N. OSBORNE Prop.

Agent for Illustrated Buffalo Times.

Blanc Mange.

We have the celebrated Ocean fruit flavored blanc-Mange in all flavors, also Chinese starch, specially prepared for shirts, collars, cuffs, blouses, aprons, etc., etc. We have sweet potatoes, Spanish onions, bananas, arriving weekly. Our tea at 25c down them all. Try it.

THE COXALL CO.

At The Opera House.

The attraction for the Opera House this week will be The John B. Wills Musical Comedy Co., consisting of eighteen talented artists (mostly girls). They will appear for three nights Oct. 31st Nov. 1st and

**SPECIAL
SALE
BLACK
SUITS
\$16.00**

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Obituary.

Eliza Jane Sweet, beloved wife of George Sweet, of South Fredericksburgh, passed away on Saturday last. Deceased was aged only eighteen years, and was the daughter of Mr. Harry Haines. The remains, together with those of her infant baby, were placed in the Eastern cemetery vault on Sunday afternoon.

MANLY JONES, Reeve.

Howard's Emulsion contains pure Cod Liver Oil, acidulated glycerine, hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Freshly prepared and sold at 25, 50 and 75 cents a bottle at WALLACE'S. See Red Cross on label.

CARNIVOROUS TROUT.

If trout are large enough they, like pike, will seize almost any living thing that comes in their way when hungry. I have one pond in which are two islands. On one of these are some farmyard rats. On one occasion a full grown rat started to swim across. Before it had got halfway a twelve pound trout rose and took it under. I have given them young mice and rats when the farmers have been thrashing. They are very fond of these, and they take the largest frogs with avidity, but I have never seen them eat a toad. I have known them to take young water hens, and young birds of any kind thrown on the water are instantly made away with.—London Field.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

The moon is the most powerful agent in producing the tides on the earth. It also produces some slight variations in the earth's magnetism. So far as science has been able to investigate there is absolutely no change in the weather which can be attributed to the moon, although half or more of mankind seem to believe that the moon does have some control over the weather. All such beliefs, including the time for planting gardens and for going fishing, are mere superstitions, the survivals of an age of ignorance.

They Ought To.

"How's you gettin' on wid youah 'rithmetic, Lou?"

"I done learned to add up de oughts, but de figgers boddar me."—Collier's.

3 packages of any kind of Dye for 25 cents at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Contributed about \$1.70 for 100 lbs or 50

Killed by a G. T. R. Train.

Saturday evening about nine o'clock Charles Smith was struck by a Grand Trunk train and was so badly injured that he died about five or six hours afterwards. Deceased resided just east of Blanchard's crossing at the top of the grade, east of the town, and it was just beyond the rock

No poor quality movements on the market so you can't buy such.

Call and hear about this wonderful new watch.

F. Chinneck,

Sole Agent.

Coming to Napanee

DR. ELMER J. LAKE, Kingston, Ont., Specalist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday, (ONLY TWO MORE VISITS this season)

NOV. 9TH. AND NOV. 23RD.

for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN BLEMISHES, HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently.

Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

THE COXALL CO.

At The Opera House.

The attraction for the Opera House this week will be The John B. Wills Musical Comedy Co., consisting of eighteen talented artists (mostly girls). They will appear for three nights, Oct. 31st, Nov. 1st and 2nd. On Monday evening "In Atlantic City" will be produced; Tuesday evening "Two Old Cronies", and Wednesday evening "Sweet Sixteen". Taking in all this is the best show that has ever played here. Don't fail to see this attractive. Popular prices, 15, 25 and 35c.

"How's you gettin' on wid youah 'rithmetic, Lou?"

"I done learned to add up de oughts, but de figgers boder me."—Collier's.

3 packages of any kind of Dye for 25 cents at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Granulated sugar \$4.70 for 100 lbs or 5c lb. Yellow sugar \$4.10 for 100 lbs or 4c lb at GREY LION GROCERY.

A Rare Treat.

The Meister Singers, who will be heard at the Opera Hall, Nov. 7th, will be a very rare treat. They are undoubtedly the finest quartette in England, and their singing is of a most delightful nature. They sing every class of music from a fine work of Elgar's down to a plantation melody, where the voices furnish the banjo accompaniment. They will be assisted by Mr. Roland Henry, of London, England, musical sketch artist, and Miss Ethel Henry, a very charming English elocutionist. Among the selections which they will give are "Ladies Fly from Love's Smooth Throat," "Lull me to Sleep," "The Devout Lover," "The Old Folks At Home," with imitation banjo accompaniment, "Ding Dong" and "Sunday Fishing," a humorous quartette.

Saturday evening about nine o'clock Charles Smith was struck by a Grand Trunk train and was so badly injured that he died about five or six hours afterwards. Deceased resided just east of Blanchard's crossing at the top of the grade, east of the town, and it was just beyond the rock cut that the accident happened. He was found lying alongside the track by his daughter and a companion, who were on their way home. Help was summoned and the injured man was carried to his home, where medical attention was given him, but he was so badly injured that nothing could be done to save his life. About half of the foot was taken off and his ribs along the left side were all smashed, one of them perforating the lungs. As to how the accident happened no one can positively say, as the victim never so far regained consciousness as to tell. Deceased was aged between fifty-five and sixty years. The remains were interred in the Eastern cemetery Monday.

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

1220 cheese were offered for sale at the cheese board Friday afternoon last—435 white and 785 colored.

Sales 200 white at 9c.

Usual buyers present.

The following factories bboarded:

	NO. WHITE	COLORED
Napanee	1	80
Croydon	2	...
Clairview	3	...
Tamworth	4	...
Sheffield	5	...
Centreville	6	...
Palace Road	7	80
Phippen No 1	8	75
Phippen No 2	9	75
Phippen No 3	10	50
Kingsford	11	40
Forest Mills	12	80
Union	13	50
Odessa	14	100
Excelsior	15	75
Enterprise	16	80
Whitman Creek	17	60
Selby	18	120
Camden East	19	55
Newburgh	20	100
Deseronto	21	...
Marlbank	22	70
Maple Ridge	23	30

Doctors' Prescriptions

They're the best medicine. You MAY be able to get a ready-made medicine that will fit your case, but isn't it better to be examined by a doctor and have him tell EXACTLY what you need?

We do a big prescription business. Doctors like to have their prescriptions filled here, for they know we do the compounding right.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

The Prescription Druggist.

Red Cross Drug Store.



CHOOSE.

The easy way to choose a suit is to come where the greatest variety of styles abound and that place is here. The more particular you are about your clothes the more you will enjoy looking at these master pieces of the tailor's art. Every detail in cut, make and trimmings shows plainly the excellence of our

CLOTHING

Our prices will at once convince you that we are a fair house to do business with. We begin the good work at \$3.50 for a splendid Tweed Suit, and give you lots of chances for suit satisfaction before we quit at \$15.00.

We invite you to inspect our stock, now as we are selling at greatly reduced prices.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

H. E. SMITH,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

For the very BEST values in

Tweeds,
Clothing to Order,
Ready-Made Pants,
Underwear, Sox,
Stockings, Flannels,
Yarns,

Try Lazier's
Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

Grange Block,

Smith's Old Jewellery Stand.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chat. H. Fletcher

Onions Wanted.

Will give a good price for onions at WALES' GREY LION GROCERY

THE SESSIONS OVER.

Friday morning at the Woman's Missionary Society Convention the following appropriations for the incoming year were made: Total for Japan, \$25,513; for China \$9,555; Chinese and Japanese work in British Columbia, \$2,437; Indian work \$8,900; French work \$6,939; literature \$1,825; travelling expenses, new mission to field, \$1,600.

The convention elected its officers: President—Mrs. W. E. Ross, Hamilton. Vice-presidents—Mrs. (Dr.) Carman Toronto.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Philips Toronto.

Field corresponding secretary—Mrs. W. E. Strachan, Hamilton.

Home corresponding secretary—Mrs. McKay, Toronto.

Treasurer—Miss Wilkes, Toronto.

Treasurer, Rest Fund—Mrs. W. Ogden, Toronto.

Associate editor Missionary Outlook and Guardian column—Miss McCallum.

Editor Palm Branch—Mrs. Coulthard, New Brunswick.

Editor column in Wesleyan—Mrs. Whitson, Nova Scotia.

It was carried that if conditions in Japan were favorable, the president and field corresponding secretary should pay an official visit to Japan as early in the year as practicable.

Invitations to hold next convention were given from Peterboro, Belleville and Lindsay. Peterboro was accepted.

It was decided that the Easter thank offerings from auxiliaries should go to the general work of the society and that for circles and bands to new building in Kofu, Japan. Mrs. McKay reported that the donations for special objects, throughout the year, amounted to nearly \$8,000. Mrs. Ross, president, gave a few tender "closing words."

The Gananoque orchestra will furnish all the music for the amateur performance of the Napanee Comedy Co. This orchestra is without a doubt one of the best musical organizations in Eastern Ontario. Don't fail to hear them.

Farmers.

Try our steam coal for threshin'.
F. E. VANLUVEN

Mitts.

Job line mitts, lined and unlined.
Bargains at BOYLE & SON.

Election Returns.

Full election returns will be given out in the opera house, on Thursday next, election night. Arrangements have been made to get full and complete returns. Admission 10 cents.

Pound Social.

The Woman's Auxiliary of St. Mary Magdalene's church will hold a pound social in the basement of the church, on Tuesday next, November 1st. A good programme and refreshments will be served. All are cordially invited.

English Church Notes.

Dr. Mills, Bishop of Ontario will (D.V.) visit the Parish of Camden East, Yarker and Newburgh, Sunday, November 6th 1904. He will preach at St. John's Church Newburgh at 10.30 a.m. and will hold a Confirmation Service at St. Luke's Church Camden East and 3 p.m. and also confirm at St. Anthony's Church, Yarker, at 7.30 p.m. All interested in these services will kindly take notice and govern themselves accordingly. The general public are invited to attend these bright and joyous services.

Change of Time.

In another column will be found the new Time Bill of the Bay of Quinte Railway taking effect Nov. 1st. We note they have a new train timed to leave Bannockburn at 6 a.m., arrive Deseronto 11.30; leave Deseronto 12.40, arrive Bannockburn 5.50 p.m. Passengers can also leave Napanee or Deseronto and go to any of the new stations: Bridgewater, Queensboro, Allans, and return same day. The morning trains run having been extended to cover these points. Arrive at Bannockburn 12.40 a.m. and leaves for south at 1.40 p.m.

Resolution of Condolence.

The following resolution of condolence was presented to Mr. Melleville Nixon, by his Brother Oddfellows on Tuesday evening as an expression of sympathy from them to him in the death of his mother:

MELEVILLE NIXON, Esq.,

Napanee.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—The inscrutable mystery of Eternity now stands revealed to your mother's spirit by a kind Providence who has released her from a world of suffering in which she ministered so faithfully to the pains and ills of humanity and called her to Himself.

Her loss to you and her family is a source of most poignant grief to you we know and you have the most sincere and heartfelt sympathy of your brother Oddfellows of Napanee Lodge No. 86 I. O. O. F. in your sad affliction.

Our order teaches belief in a Supreme Being and faith in Him who doeth all things well. It is our earnest wish that the hope this belief and faith beget in all His children may cheer you and your sorrowing relatives in the hour of your great trouble and lead you through this vale of tears to a happy reunion in that bright eternal home where saints and martyrs dwell with Him in perfect peace.

Signed on behalf of Napanee Lodge No. 86 I. O. O. F.

R. S. HAM, N. G.

F. J. VANALSTINE, R. S.

Napanee, October 25th, 1904.

Jenkins—Watts.

At the residence of the bride's father, Odessa, on the evening of Wednesday the 26th instant, Miss Georgina, youngest daughter of Mr. Geo. Watts, became the wife of Mr. William C. Jenkins. The ceremony was preformed by the Rev. Mr. McCaul. The bride who was given away by her father, looked charming in a beautiful gown of white satin with yoke and trimmings of embroidered muslin, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Her little niece, Miss Georgina Ettinger, was maid of honor. The supper table looked beautiful with wreaths of smilax and large shower bouquets of white asters and yellow carnations. Among the guests from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Ettinger and Master Karl, the Misses Henzy, Mrs. McKay and Miss Lizzie Perry of Kingston. Judge Madden and Mrs. Madden.

NAPANEE.

NAPANEE.

MADILL BROS.

Mammoth Sale

—OF—

DRESS GOODS

Commencing Saturday, Oct. 27th

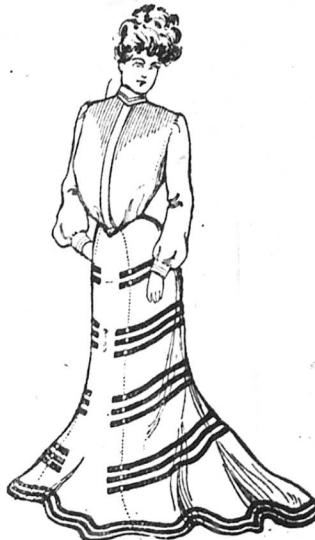
and Continuing for One Week.

To show the people we mean business, we will place on sale

500 Yards of Medium and Heavy Weight Seasonable Goods

including Tweeds, Canvas Cloths and Zebelines. These Goods are worth regular \$1.00 and 1.25 per yard. On Table No. 1

**MAMMOTH SALE PRICE,
50c. Per Yard.**



ON TABLE NO. 2 WILL BE FOUND
300 YARDS OF THE CREAM OF SEASONABLE FABRICS.

including Knop Cloths, Check Tweeds, Mohair Cloths, and Saxony Tweed Suitings. These Goods are worth regular \$1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 per yard.

MAMMOTH SALE PRICE,

75c. per yard

looked beautiful with wreaths of smilax and large shower bouquets of white asters and yellow carnations. Among the guests from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Ettinger and Master Karl, the Misses Henizy, Mrs. McKay and Miss Lizzie Perry of Kingston; Judge Madden and Mrs. Madden, H. M. Deroche, K. C. and Mrs. Deroche, Mr. Henry Evans and Miss Evans, Mr. W. P. Deroche and Mr. H. M. P. Deroche and Mr. D. H. Preston, K. C. of Napanee; and Mr. Robert Madden, Strathcona. Of the many and beautiful presents, two were so conspicuous as to be especially deserving of mention. One was a handsome gold watch and chain, the gift of the groom, and the other a magnificent silver tea service, presented to the bride by the members of the Methodist Church as a token of their high esteem and of their appreciation of her work in the choir. The happy couple drove to Napanee and took the fier for Toronto and other western points. On their return they will take up their residence in Napanee. We wish them all happiness and success and welcome them to our town.

2 ounces Blaud's Iron Tonic Pills for 25c. at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Football Matches.

On Saturday last the Football teams of the Picton High School journeyed to Napanee, by Str. Reindeer, to try conclusions with the Collegiate teams, and play the final matches for the Quinte Cups. A large contingent of enthusiastic admirers came with them to see them win. The Junior game began a little late. It was well contested and was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number who, in spite of the threatening clouds gathered to witness it. The N.C.I. lost the toss, but their opponents chose to kick against the wind, thus giving our team a decided advantage. They soon showed themselves able to play rings around the other team. By judicious passing, and well-placed kicks, three goals were scored in rapid succession. Just at half time a heavy down-pour of rain occurred, making the ball very heavy. The wind also fell; consequently the play during the second half was noticeably slower. Both teams scored; so that when time was called the result was four to one in favor of Napanee. When the Seniors lined up in the afternoon, it was seen that Picton had the advantage in size and weight. They had a capital defence, but otherwise showed themselves no match for the home team. They seemed actuated by a desire to crush the Napanee boys, rather than to out-play them. The result was, a good deal of heavy checking; the temptation to retaliate was great, and a little of this was indulged in. However the N.C.I. boys soon regained control of themselves, and steadied down, to work the ball through their opponents' goal. This they did with good success as the score of two to one shows. The back divisions are to be congratulated on the spirit of self-sacrifice shown in passing the ball forward. The backs fed the forward line with long, well-placed kicks, seldom missing. The half-backs, time and again, secured the ball from Picton forwards, and passed it to their own men. The result of all this was many shots centred on Picton goal, giving their goal-keeper plenty of work to do. Only his play saved Picton from a crushing defeat. Where all, Seniors and Juniors, distinguished themselves by good play, it seems unnecessary to make distinctions. But the last goal in the Senior Match deserves special mention. The shot came from right wing. It had plenty of steam, and was placed so high that it could not have been stopped. A better shot was never made on an Association Football Field. The boys have good reason to be proud of their victory over the two teams met.

THE BEST
American and Canadian
COAL OIL
—at—
THE MEDICAL HALL
Fred L. Hooper.

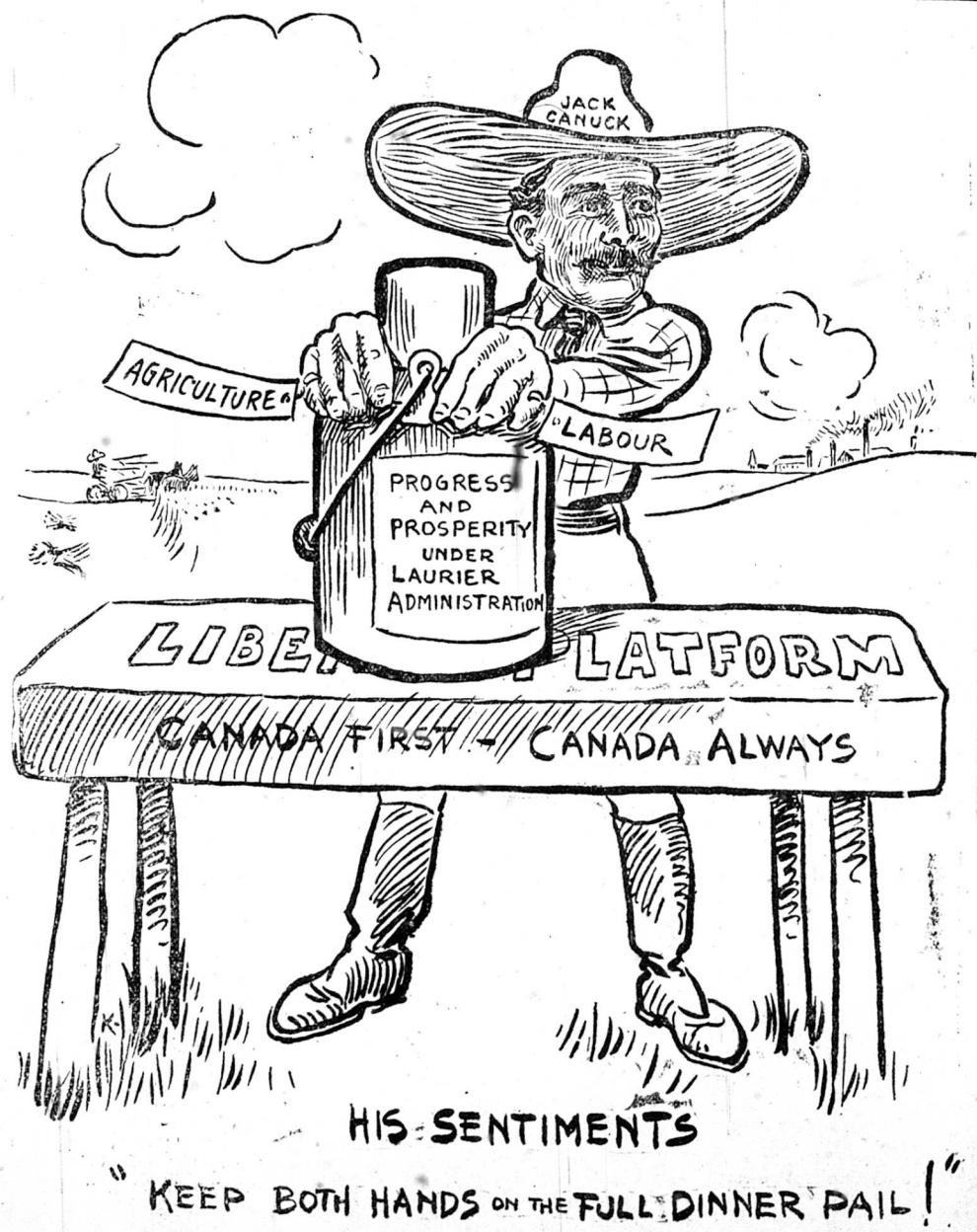
MAMMOTH SALE PRICE, 75c. per yard.

Take advantage of this Great Mammoth Sale as these Good cannot be manufactured for at least 50 per cent. more than the price quoted.

SEE WINDOWS FOR DISPLAY.

FRIDAY, REMNANT SALE DAY.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.



THE NAPANEE

NAPANEE, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894

THE CAMPAIGN

THE DOMINION MUST HAVE
A RAILWAY ALL HER OWN

This, the Premier Declares, is the Main Issue.

GUELPH HEARS
THE LEADER.

Benefits of the British Preference Explained.

Canada's Offer For a Mutual Preference
Now Before the People of Britain—
Inconsistencies of the Opposition on This Question.

Guelph, Oct. 12.—"It is simply an offshoot of the Populism which has arisen across the border. It is a Populist idea; it is not a sound economic policy, and for my part I express my surprise that the present leader of the Conservative party (Mr. Borden) should so far depart from the traditions of the party to which he is proud to belong." Such was the language employed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, amid the hearty cheers of thousands of electors this evening, in summing up the policy which the Opposition are asking the electorate to accept in substitution for the Government's transcontinental project for Canadian development. The speech of the Premier was aggressive in tone and aroused the magnificent audience, numbering 2,500, who crowded the opera house, to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and at a later period the Premier, amid renewed cheers, declared "The Conservative party is no longer the party of other days. It is the Populist party."

An Enthusiastic Audience.

During the fifty-five minutes occupied by the Premier he held the closest attention of a responsive gathering, who were quick to catch the points of an argument and demonstrative in their manifestations of appreciation and approval of the policy of the Government. Sir Wilfrid, referring to the attitude of the Opposition toward the preferential tariff, aptly described it as "A policy fugitive, evanescent, varying

THIS LIE TOLD TOO SOON.

The campaign lie to be effective should be sent out about two days before the election so that the contradiction cannot overtake it. Some ingenious gentleman down in Quebec has started a pretty good one too soon. The Quebec Chronicle reported Senator Choquette as saying to an audience at L'Ange Gardien on Sunday:—

"Are our religious interests not more assured in the hands of one of our own, like Wilfrid Laurier, than in the hands of an English Protestant like Mr. Borden?"

"I despise race prejudices, but blood is thicker than water. Let us support our blood in preference to that of Mr. Borden!"

The Mail and Empire added to the story this characteristic touch:—

"Senator Choquette was formerly a member of Parliament. On the occasion of the victory of 1896 this gentleman was appointed to the Bench. He has been a Judge for years or thereabouts. A few days ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier invited him to descend from the Bench and to take charge of the Government campaign in Quebec. He accepted and was appointed a Senator, with the promise of a portfolio. He received from Sir Wilfrid lines upon which he was to fight, and appeared at Chateau Richer with the message: 'People. The message is contained in the language just cited from his speech."

The Globe yesterday wired Senator Choquette as to the truth of the statement, and he answered as follows:—

"I have sent the following letter to The Chronicle: 'To the Editor of The Chronicle: Sir,—Believing that your good faith has been imposed upon, I took the trouble yesterday to call on you personally to deny the part of the report which appeared in your issue of Monday last, respecting the political meeting held at L'Ange Gardien on Sunday last, which accredited me of having used expressions calculated to raise race prejudices. I made a straight denial of the fact, which seemed to satisfy you, and you promised to publish it. But instead I notice in this morning's edition that you accept my denial as far as to believe that I have no recollection of having given utterance to the expressions attributed to me in your report of the proceedings and speeches in your issue of Monday last. This, sir, is an injustice to me personally and dishonest in so far as it concerns the public. You ought to have accepted, purely and simply, my denial without any equivocation as a matter of justice. In the editorial published this morning you say that you have the testimony of several influential persons who heard me make use of these expressions. I repeat now what I told you yesterday, that I do not care who these influential persons may be, but if they would dare to come before me and repeat the assertions used the expressions I object to, I would purely and simply tell them that they are liars.'

P. AUG. CHOQUETTE

route from London to Guelph. At St. Mary's, however, a group of enthusiastic Liberals had gathered at the station to catch a fleeting glimpse of the Premier. As there was a few minutes' delay, Sir Wilfrid gratified their ardent desire by stepping out on the platform and acknowledging their warm greeting. At Stratford a delegation of Liberal workers took advantage of a few minutes' delay, while a car was being shunted, to board the car and convey to Sir Wilfrid assurances of the loyalty of the Liberals of Perth and of congratulation at the prospect of victory in the historic riding. Sir Wilfrid was manifestly affected by the warmth and enthusiasm of the greetings, and in response to the request of the large number of citizens who had gathered on the platform of the station, he appeared on the platform of the car and shook hands with as many of the crowd as were able to reach him within the limited time. "There are some Grits here yet, I see," said Sir Wilfrid, laughingly, and the crowd laughed heartily, one of them shouting, "There are a few Conservatives left." Among those who formed the delegation and were received by Sir Wilfrid in his

ocean. Not less than 2,500 people came in, nearly 1,000 of whom had to stand on chairs to see and hear. Thain's Orchestra appeared simultaneously, and rendered an excellent concert until 8 o'clock. The boxes and galleries were draped with flags and bunting, and the stage fringed with palms and ferns. In the meantime hundreds clamored vainly for admission, and yielding to the need of the situation an overflow meeting was called in the City Hall. At 8 o'clock Lady Laurier and Mrs. Guthrie entered the opera house and took seats in a box, and were given a rousing cheer. A minute later Mr. Arthur Tyson, the Chairman, entered, followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Guthrie, and the crowd gave a roar of welcome, which indicated the latent enthusiasm in the audience. The students of the O. A. C., who had previously given evidence of their presence, again gave a yell, and added immensely to the volume of sound.

The Chairman's Introductory.

Mr. Arthur Tyson, the Chairman, in opening the meeting, said it was very gratifying to the members of the South

that he had promised or spoken he had carried out.

Guelph Junction Railway.

Mr. Guthrie took up the chief importance to the citizens of the Guelph Junction. He claimed that the labors which had been put forward in behalf of the railway had resulted in the road being opened to Goderich. Mr. Guthrie gave an account of the history of the inauguration of the railway and the promise made by Sir William Van Horne, the year ago, that it would be opened to Goderich. Nothing, however, had been done in that direction until a recent instance, the city of Guelph having given in the bill which it was getting through Parliament a representation upon the Guelph city, which invested the enterprise, had previous Mayor and perhaps one other member on the Board of Directors ten men who had put up \$10,000 to control the board. The bill was opposed by the five members, who divided upon it, a most unusual thin

dience, numbering 2,500, who crowded the opera house, to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and at a later period the Premier, amid renewed cheers, declared "The Conservative party is no longer the party of other days. It is the Populist party."

An Enthusiastic Audience.

During the fifty-five minutes occupied by the Premier he held the closest attention of a responsive gathering, who were quick to catch the points of an argument and demonstrative in their manifestations of appreciation and approval of the policy of the Government. Sir Wilfrid, referring to the attitude of the Opposition toward the preferential tariff, aptly described it as "A policy fugitive, evanescent, varying with time, circumstance and place, chiefly place, according to the latitude and longitude," and asserted that on the floor of Parliament they only snarled, but never approved or disapproved. He emphasized his previous declaration, made upon more than one occasion, that his Government stood ready, when the British Government were prepared to give a mutual preference, to appeal to the people of the Dominion to grant greater concessions to the British people and to enter into a treaty of commerce with the parent State. He justified the use of the word "treaty" in that connection, and alluded to the acceptance of the word in England as another evidence of the liberality and generosity which the mother country had always accorded to Canada.

Other Able Speeches.

The Liberal candidate, Mr. Hugh Guthrie, justified his course in Parliament, and dealt with a number of misrepresentations which have been made by his opponent and others regarding his action in connection with matters of local interest. Hon. William Paterson also addressed the gathering in his usual vigorous style. After the meeting Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were escorted by a torchlight procession, headed by a couple of bands, to their car. Fireworks also added to the enthusiasm of the occasion. The Premier's address was delivered with a vigor of voice and grace of gesture which charmed and delighted the audience, and elicited frequent and hearty cheers.

So great were the number of persons desirous of hearing the Government's policy expounded that it was found necessary to hold an overflow meeting at the City Hall, which was also crowded, some 600 being present. Addresses were delivered by Hon. William Paterson, Senator McMullen and Mr. Guthrie.

Mr. A. W. Tyson, President of the South Wellington Reform Association, was in the chair at the opera house, and on the platform in addition to the speakers were Colonel Mutrie, ex-M.P., P. Donald Guthrie, G. H. Worthington, President Young Liberal Club; G. B. Ryan, Colin Cameron, Dr. King, John Davidson, W. H. Jones, Alex. Stewart, J. T. Brill, S. Garrard, W. F. Mackenzie, N. Jeffrey, W. Drevier, President Trades and Labor Council; Wm. Laidlaw, Principal Young, G. L. Dunbar, Wm. McLaren, R. E. Nelson, Ald. Hastings, Ald. W. F. Barber; Geo. Whitelaw, Reeve of Guelph township; J. Steele and J. Kerr of Fergus.

Incidents of the Trip.

In accordance with the desire of Sir Wilfrid Laurier there were no demonstrations at the various stations en

stepping out on the platform and acknowledging their warm greeting. At Stratford a delegation of Liberal workers took advantage of a few minutes' delay, while a car was being shunted, to board the car and convey to Sir Wilfrid assurances of the loyalty of the Liberals of Perth and of congratulation at the prospect of victory in the historic riding. Sir Wilfrid was manifestly affected by the warmth and enthusiasm of the greetings, and in response to the request of the large number of citizens who had gathered on the platform of the station, he appeared on the platform of the car and shook hands with as many of the crowd as were able to reach him within the limited time. "There are some Grits here yet, I see," said Sir Wilfrid, laughingly, and the crowd laughed heartily, one of them shouting, "There are a few Conservatives left." Among those who formed the delegation and were received by Sir Wilfrid in his private car were: Mr. J. F. Mabee, K.C., the Liberal candidate, who there is every indication will be the representative of North Perth in the next Parliament; Mr. John Brown, ex-M.P.P., Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.A., Wm. Buckingham, Geo. H. Douglas, Geo. Malcolm, Dr. Devlin, Thos. Trow and Robert Patterson.

Industrial Enterprises.

The trip from London to Guelph offered to the Premier an excellent opportunity of observing the result of the tariff policy inaugurated by his Government. There are few countries which can boast of as extensive and varied industrial enterprises within the same areas as are to be found along the line of the G. T. R. between Stratford and Guelph. As the train passed through New Haven, Baden, Berlin, Breslau and other busy and prosperous places, on every hand were to be seen evidences of industrial activity, which bespoke renewed hope and abounding confidence under a stable tariff. The tall chimneys were all belching forth volumes of smoke, and the whirling machinery sang the song of enlarged output and growing markets, while on every hand were to be observed evidences of expansion and increasing capacity to meet the demand.

Upon arrival at Guelph the Premier and Lady Laurier and Hon. Wm. Paterson, who joined the party at St. Mary's, were met by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, ex-M.P., and a committee of local Liberals.

Overflow Meeting Necessary.

Early in the evening it was evident that the reception to the Prime Minister and the meeting he was to address were the overshadowing events in the city to-night. Long before 7 o'clock people stood waiting in front of the opera house, and as the moments passed the numbers increased until 7.30, when the doors were opened, and every seat was taken in five minutes. The audience rushed in like a wave from the

stage fringed with palms and ferns. In the meantime hundreds clamored vainly for admission, and, yielding to the need of the situation an overflow meeting was called in the City Hall. At 8 o'clock Lady Laurier and Mrs. Guthrie entered the opera house and took seats in a box, and were given a rousing cheer. A minute later Mr. Arthur Tyson, the Chairman, entered, followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Guthrie, and the crowd gave a roar of welcome, which indicated the latent enthusiasm in the audience. The students of the O. A. C., who had previously given evidence of their presence, again gave a yell, and added immensely to the volume of sound.

The Chairman's Introductory.

Mr. Arthur Tyson, the Chairman, in opening the meeting, said it was very gratifying to the members of the South Wellington Reform Association to see so large an attendance. He did not himself intend to make a speech, because they had with them a most distinguished visitor in the person of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and later on they would have the privilege of hearing Hon. Wm. Paterson and Senator McMullen, who were at the moment addressing a large overflow meeting in the City Hall. In introducing Mr. Hugh Guthrie, the Chairman said, "He is our old member, and without a doubt he will be our new member," a remark that met with strong approval in the shape of loud cheers.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, ex-M.P., was received with cheers, which were renewed when he said he joined with the Chairman and the whole of the vast meeting, and indeed the whole of the Royal City, in according a hearty welcome to the First Minister of Canada and his excellent wife. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been in the city on a former occasion, but this was the first occasion on which the citizens of Guelph had the pleasure of meeting Lady Laurier. (Cheers.) He would not occupy very much of the time of the meeting, and his remarks would be chiefly in reply to the remarks made at a meeting held two or three weeks ago by Mr. Kloepfer, the Conservative candidate, and his leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., who said he had not fulfilled the promises which he made four years ago when he was elected. He had met with the most gratifying encouragement from the electors he had called on, and was confident that he would be re-elected, but he asked his friends not to slacken their own efforts to secure his re-election. The first charge levelled against him by Mr. Kloepfer was that he had won his election by means of a meeting two days before election, at which he had made to the people of Guelph a certain promise which he had done nothing towards carrying out. Mr. Guthrie insisted that everything

he claimed that the labors which he had put forward in behalf of that railway had resulted in the road being extended to Goderich. Mr. Guthrie gave a review of the history of the inauguration of the railway and the promise given by Sir William Van Horne, thirteen long years ago, that it would be extended to Goderich. Nothing, however, had been done in that direction until after, at his instance, the city of Guelph had been given in the bill which he succeeded in getting through Parliament an enlarged representation upon the directorate. Guelph city, which invested \$225,000 in the enterprise, had previously had the Mayor and perhaps one other representative on the Board of Directors, while ten men who had put up \$100 each had controlled the board. The passage of the bill was opposed by the Conservative members, who divided the House upon it, a most unusual thing on a private bill, and the first man to vote in its favor was the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Cheers.) But the Senate, which was then controlled by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, opposed the bill, and he had to accept a compromise, under which Guelph city had been able to elect six representatives to the board. Notwithstanding the fact that he and Mr. Holmes had been instrumental in putting the bills through, and that they had borne on their shoulders the real work, persistent efforts had been made by their political opponents to freeze them out. Let them remember, too, that he had performed his part of the work without emolument, which could not be said of others.

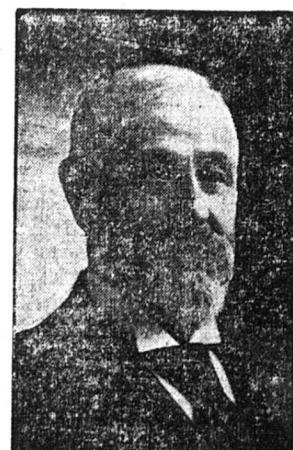
Postoffice Improvements.

Mr. Guthrie said he had promised on his election to have the Guelph post-office renovated and enlarged, and there was now a vague charge made against him that he had received some emolument out of that work. "I want one man to stand up and say it," said Mr. Guthrie, amid applause. Continuing, he gave details of the expenditure of \$42,000 on the work. A third promise of his had been that he would secure armories for Guelph, and he was glad to say that he had secured them at last, and the plans were in the city now. He maintained that he had kept all his promises in the spirit and the letter during his term of Parliamentary life. Mr. Kloepfer had had five sessions, and the only thing he had got for the city was the small piece of pavement between his own building and the postoffice. (Laughter and applause.) If Mr. Kloepfer was again sent to Ottawa he would again sit in Opposition, for there was nothing more certain than that on November 3rd Sir Wilfrid Laurier would again be the Premier of Canada. (Applause.) Mr. Guthrie said the Guelph Herald had reported him as having said Mr. Kloepfer was no better than Mr. Stratton. He had never used any such language, but

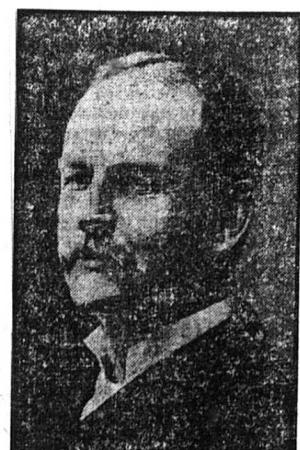
Liberal Candidates for the



GEORGE LAIRD,
S. Waterloo.



ROBERT BOSTON,
N. Middlesex.



ALBERT H. M'INTYRE,
South Perth.

PPLEMENT TO

MANEE EXPRESS

T, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1904.

E CAMPAIGN.

HER OWN.

SOON.

ut two days before the polling, a gentleman down in Quebec reported Senator Choquette

nds of one of our own, like Sir like Mr. Borden?

ater. Let us support our own

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sent. On the occasion of the He has been a Judge for eight invited him to descend from the Quebec. He accepted and was received from Sir Wilfrid the richer with the message for the from his speech."

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le: 'To the Editor Morning imposed upon, I took the trouble report which appeared in The d at L'Ange Gardien on Sunday to raise race prejudice. I u, and you promised to publish t you accept my denial only so en utterance to the expression seches in your issue of Monday est in so far as it concerns the my denial without quibble or ned this morning you say that rd me make use of these state- not care who these influential nd repeat the assertions that I tell them that they are Tory

P. AUG. CHOQUETTE.'

that he had promised or spoken about he had carried out.

Guelph Junction Railway.

Mr. Guthrie took up the question of greatest importance to the city, the extension of the Guelph Junction Railway. He claimed that the labors which he had put forward in behalf of that railway had resulted in the road being extended to Goderich. Mr. Guthrie gave a review of the history of the inauguration of the railway and the promise given by Sir William Van Horne, thirteen long years ago, that it would be extended to Goderich. Nothing, however, had been done in that direction until after, at his instance, the city of Guelph had been given in the bill which he succeeded in getting through Parliament an enlarged representation upon the directorate. Guelph city, which invested \$225,000 in the enterprise, had previously had the Mayor and perhaps one other representative on the Board of Directors, while ten men who had put up \$100 each had controlled the board. The passage of the bill was opposed by the Conservative members, who divided the House

what he had said was that the charge made against the Liberal party in local politics of bribery and corruption was to a large extent unfounded; that, so far as Mr. Stratton was concerned, he was cleared by the Judges, and the best evidence that he was not guilty of the charges laid against him was that Mr. Kloeper still believed in him, because Mr. Kloeper was Vice-President of all his financial companies. In conclusion, Mr. Guthrie said he was not a free trader, but a protectionist of a moderate type, and if any moderate tariff changes were required he believed he could get them very much better than Mr. Kloeper. Indeed, the only two important changes made last session were largely due to the influence which he had brought to bear, although some people in the town said he had none whatever.

The only change in the tariff that Mr. Kloeper had asked for was a duty on cream separators, which he manufactured, and even in this connection he (Mr. Guthrie) had been instrumental in securing the removal of the duty on the cream separator parts, which were imported by Mr. Kloeper from the United States, and which were used by him in the manufacture of separators. There were men who desired protection for themselves which they would refuse to others.

He was determined, so far as his election went, that it should be a fair and square fight, and if he could not get the seat fairly and squarely Mr. Kloeper could have it.

Ovation to Sir Wilfrid.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was introduced at 8.50 there was a tremendous burst of cheering, lasting some time, before he could be heard. I would not be true to my own feelings, said Sir Wilfrid, in opening, did I not avow to you, and avow at once, how gratified and delighted I feel at the kind and warm reception which is extended to me by my fellow-citizens of the city of Guelph and the South riding of Wellington. I am all the more gratified that the part of Ontario in which we stand has been always acknowledged the pioneer in the cause of Reform and Liberalism. I cannot forget that this part of Ontario in which we stand has been in times past the cradle of those struggles waged by our fathers in order to obtain that system of constitutional government which is done so much for Canada, which has made what it is to-day—a nation and yet a colony, a realm within an empire. I am all the more gratified, gentlemen, and indeed you must share my feelings, that these traditions are continued and maintained by this grand young man whom you have just heard, Hugh Guthrie, your representative in the last Parliament, your representative in the next Parliament. I do not doubt—(cheers)—the pride of the House of Commons, the hope of Canada, and one of the young men to whom we older men, whose time cannot be very long now, are looking forward to take the responsibilities and liberties which we have inherited from our forefathers.

Sir, four years ago it was my privilege to speak in this city. You were then engaged in the thick of the fight which brought to the House of Commons Mr. Guthrie, and I come here to-day to ask you one question—and I hope you will answer me as I put it to you—I want to know if there is an elector in South Wellington who voted for Mr. Guthrie in the last election who ever repented of having given the vote and sent a message to the

a Canadian heart. (Cheers.) But, sir, would you believe it, such a man as Alexander Mackenzie, such a man as this, sterling as the sterling of all men, was subject to the slander of his opponents. Who does not remember—the old men will remember—the campaign of 1877-8? Who does not remember the manner in which it was carried on? Upon every hustings you heard the words "steel rails." In every election, in every Tory paper, you had double-leaded articles upon steel rails. The younger men do not remember, and perhaps do not imagine, what it was. It seemed the accusation was made against Alex. Mackenzie that upon a certain transaction he had bought rails at the market price in order to benefit one of his relatives, and the insinuation was made that he had profited, had made an unholly profit, on the transaction. Sir, I need not tell you this accusation was a slander. Why, the very father of lies would not have dared to bring such an accusation against Mr. Mackenzie. But what the father of lies would not do the Tory party did not hesitate to do. They brought the accusation. (Applause.) They brought the accusation and long maintained it against that honorable man. But while, as I have said, Mr. Mackenzie has been sleeping in his grave for fourteen years, his name is immortal. He at last has had scanty justice done him by those who accused him while living. That has been the case with more than Mr. Mackenzie, and I venture to say that other men than Mr. Mackenzie shall have scanty justice done to them some day or other.

An Honest Campaign.

Now, sir, let me pass away from these low topics of politics. It seems to me that at this date we can fight our battles in an honest and open manner. There is no necessity of slandering any one, there is no necessity of traducing anyone. If we cannot win upon the honest merits of the case which I represent myself, and Mr. Guthrie, I do not wish to win at all. (Cheers.) I want to win an honest battle, and I want nothing but an honest verdict, and I hope and trust that we shall have it from the electors of South Wellington. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I have been through your city this evening, and, though I could not see much of it, I could not but be surprised with the immense progress that had been made here during the last four years. The progress is immense. New buildings have sprung up, and tall chimneys have sprung up, all smoking, and I ask myself, "Why is this? What is it? Is it due to any changes in the tariff? Well, in all that has been done we have failed to satisfy Mr. Kloeper. (Laughter.) I don't know that it would break my heart to do that; I think we could satisfy him if he is elected, and still more so if he is not elected. (Laughter and cheers.) That is not very much that we could do.

Markets For Our Products.

There is something else that we can do for the city of Guelph; no, for the whole Dominion of Canada. What is wanted in Guelph is wanted likewise in all the towns and cities. What is wanted is, above all things, markets. You want markets for your products; that is the chief of things, that you must have, and let me tell you that it has been our aim and purpose ever since taking office to bring good markets to

preference. (Cheers.) I am glad to see that the very words elicit a cheer, and I am glad to see if this part of Canada that policy is appreciated. Well might it be, because it is not only gratifying to sentiment, it not only appealed to the hearts of the people, but it was a good business transaction. (Cheers.) Let me before I go farther ask you what is the result of that policy. It has been not only what we predicted and anticipated. We were of the opinion that trade begets trade; that if we facilitate the importation of British goods into this country we would facilitate the export of Canadian goods to Great Britain; that if we gave the opportunity to the British manufacturer, to the Britisher, to pay us in exchange and not in gold, he would buy more of our products. Our expectation has not been disappointed. As you know, I need not repeat it, the trade from Britain to Canada and from Canada to Great Britain has gone up by leaps and bounds; it has surpassed the most sanguine expectations we could formulate. (Cheers.) Our imports in 1896 had dwindled to the paltry sum of \$29,000,000, and in the year 1904, the last fiscal year, the importations, which in 1896 were only \$29,000,000, had risen to how much? From \$29,000,000 to no less than \$61,000,000—more than doubled their volume. (Cheers.)

Selling More to Britain.

Then, sir, as I told you, we expected that if we bought more from the British people they would appreciate it, and would buy more from us, and our expectations in this respect also have not been disappointed. They have been realized, and more than realized. In 1896 we sold to Great Britain barely \$60,000,000 worth of produce and products of every kind, and, I am happy to say, in the year 1903, after seven years only had elapsed under the preferential tariff, our exportations had risen from \$60,000,000, to more than \$134,000,000—that is to say, it had doubled, and more than doubled, the volume of our exports. (Cheers.)

You may say to me, "This is all very gratifying, but this is not the last of the British preference. We have a place in our hearts for the British preference, but it is not mutual yet; it is only one-sided." It is true it would be beneficial if we had a preference from Great Britain, as we have given a preference to Great Britain. Undoubtedly it would, and I may tell you, my fellow-countrymen, that the Government of Canada, as it is constituted to-day, is ready and has declared its readiness to go on and extend the British preference as soon as the British people are ready to give us a corresponding preference. (Cheers.) When we were in England two years ago for the coronation of his Majesty the King my friend Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs; my friend Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Sir William Mulock and Sir Frederick Borden, when attending the conference of the Premiers there, we declared we would be ready, whenever the British people were ready to give us a preference upon goods which they might now or hereafter levy duties upon, we would be prepared to go before the Canadian people and ask them for greater concessions to the British public. (Cheers.) We declared that two years ago. Our offer of a preference is there ready to be accepted, but the answer is no longer in our hands; but it is in the hands of the

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Mr. Guthrie said he had promised on his election to have the Guelph post-office renovated and enlarged, and there was now a vague charge made against him that he had received some emolument out of that work. "I want one man to stand up and say it," said Mr. Guthrie, amid applause. Continuing, he gave details of the expenditure of \$42,000 on the work. A third promise of his had been that he would secure armories for Guelph, and he was glad to say that he had secured them at last, and the plans were in the city now. He maintained that he had kept all his promises in the spirit and the letter during his term of Parliamentary life. Mr. Kloepfer had had five sessions, and the only thing he had got for the city was the small piece of pavement between his own building and the postoffice. (Laughter and applause.) If Mr. Kloepfer was again sent to Ottawa he would again sit in Opposition, for there was nothing more certain than that on November 3rd Sir Wilfrid Laurier would again be the Premier of Canada. (Applause.) Mr. Guthrie said The Guelph Herald had reported him as having said Mr. Kloepfer was no better than Mr. Stratton. He had never used any such language, but

Guthrie, your representative in the last Parliament, your representative in the next Parliament I do not doubt—(cheers)—the pride of the House of Commons, the hope of Canada, and one of the young men to whom we older men, we whose time cannot be very long now, are looking forward to take the responsibilities and liberties which we have inherited from our forefathers. Sir, four years ago it was my privilege to speak in this city. You were then engaged in the thick of the fight which brought to the House of Commons Mr. Guthrie, and I come here to-day to ask you one question—and I hope you will answer me as I put it to you—I want to know if there is an elector in South Wellington who voted for Mr. Guthrie in the last election who ever repented of having given the vote and sent a supporter of the Government to Ottawa? (Cries of "no," and cheers.)

I see no sign of repentance upon any face which I see around me, and I believe, as he does, that when the third of November comes he shall once more be placed at the head of the poll.

Clean and Honest Government.

Gentlemen, I can claim this for the Government of which I am the head, that we have given on the whole an honest government. I do not claim, I do not pretend, that we have been free from faults. I do not pretend that we never made any mistakes. I do not pretend that in matters departmental we have not sometimes been led astray; but again I repeat, taking it all in all, in the large measures, in the upper realms of politics, we have given you clean and honest administration. (Cheers.) True, complaints have always been made by those who were in Opposition. The old and famous words of my friend, Joe Rymal, are ever true. He said once in my hearing in the House of Commons—his words have become famous all over Canada—"There never was a she bear deprived of her cubs who was half as ferocious as the Tory party deprived of office." (Laughter and cheers.) He knew the Tories well; he said that in my presence, and in saying it he spoke in defence of a man who needed no defence, who was recklessly accused.

The Policy of Slander.

Once upon a time there was in the public life of Canada a man of sterling integrity, whose name is dear to every Canadian to-day, and his name was Alexander Mackenzie. (Cheers.) If ever there was in the Dominion, if ever there was in any part of the British Empire, a man who was true, a man who was honest as gold, he was Alexander Mackenzie. (Cheers.) He is no longer now with us. He has been sleeping in his honored grave for fourteen years. His name is immortal and will live as long as there beats

satisfy Mr. Kloepfer. (Laughter.) I don't know that it would break my heart to do that; I think we could satisfy him if he is elected, and still more so if he is not elected. (Laughter and cheers.) That is not very much that we could do.

Markets For Our Products.

There is something else that we can do for the city of Guelph; no, for the whole Dominion of Canada. What is wanted in Guelph is wanted likewise in all the towns and cities. What is wanted is, above all things, markets. You want markets for your products; that is the chief of things, that you must have, and let me tell you that it has been our aim and purpose ever since taking office to bring good markets to the toiling masses of the Canadian people. We have in that respect toiled and done many things, which I could repeat to you in a few moments. We have expended much time and money to find markets for the toilers of Guelph, of the Dominion, for those who produce and work and labor every day. What have we done, first of all, as I shall show to you presently. But before I come to that, we have given a subsidy to a line of steamers to the West Indies in order to have a market there for the butter, cheese, flour and bacon of our farmers. We have made arrangements with the Government of Mexico whereby we are going to give a joint subsidy in order to find in that thriving country a market for the manufactured goods of Canada, for those goods which are manufactured here in the city of Guelph. We have given a subsidy for a line of navigation to South Africa in order to find there a market for both the industrial and agricultural products of this country, and especially for this district, so rich in industry and agriculture. (Cheers.)

The British Markets.

So much we have done, but we have done more than that. The market of Mexico may be important, the markets of the West Indies and of South Africa may be important, but the greatest of all markets, the greatest market to be found in the world, is the market of that great and proud nation, England, the mother of freedom, the most wealthy of all nations, the nation whose commerce rivals and surpasses that of any nation, living or past. Well, sir, we have striven to give you that market; we had it before, but only to an insignificant extent; we have striven to give it to you more fully, but let me say we have succeeded in giving it to you. How did we accomplish it? Why, sir, by a policy which was from the first introduced and inaugurated by us, by the policy of what is known as the British

people are ready to give us a corresponding preference. (Cheers.) When we were in England two years ago for the coronation of his Majesty the King my friend Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs; my friend Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Sir William Mulock and Sir Frederick Borden, when attending the conference of the Premiers there, we declared we would be ready, whenever the British people were ready to give us a preference upon goods which they might now or hereafter levy duties upon, we would be prepared to go before the Canadian people and ask them for greater concessions to the British public. (Cheers.) We declared that two years ago, Our offer of a preference is there ready to be accepted, but the answer is no longer in our hands; but it is in the hands of the English people, and it is for them to speak now, when we have declared, more than once, that we are ready to make with Great Britain a treaty of commerce whereby we would sit down to formulate the articles upon which we can give them a preference and the articles upon which they can give us a preference. (Cheers.) The matter is not very, very difficult, but with goodwill on both sides and of determination to give and take, a common ground of understanding can be reached and a plan adopted which will give us the boon of mutual preference trade between Canada and Great Britain. (Cheers.)

A Significant Phrase.

Such is the policy, as I have told you; but before I go farther let me draw attention to the words I have just used: "We are ready to make a treaty of commerce with great Britain." These words are very significant. They may seem strange from the mouth of one who represents a colony. It may seem strange that such a word as this, "treaty," should apply as between a colony and a parent State. Well, sir, these words, which apply only to an independent nation, have been accepted in England as they have been in Canada, and with that liberality and generosity which has always been extended to us by Great Britain.

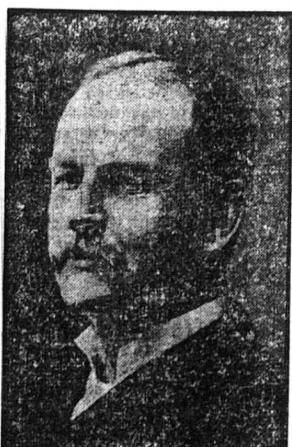
The Opposition Attitude.

Now, gentlemen, before I go further there is in connection with this an important question for us to determine and examine. What is the attitude of the Opposition? What is their proposition in regard to this most important matter of the preference? Sir, the policy of the Opposition upon this question is fugitive, evanescent, and varying with time, circumstance and place—especially place. (Laughter and cheers.) It is varied according to the longitude and latitude, and upon the floor of Parliament, where such questions ought to be debated and settled, you have heard the Opposition snarl; you have never heard them approve or disapprove. In the Province of Ontario you hear nothing but commendation of that policy. I am sure there is no man in the Province of Ontario who does not approve of it. I beg your pardon; I made a mistake. There is one man. There is Mr. Keniry, the Conservative candidate for West Peterboro', and he is the only man that I have heard of who has said a word against it. You have seen Mr. Borden, you have heard him here, but I am sure you never heard him say a word against a British preference. But go to my own Province of Quebec, go to my fellow-countrymen there, and you will hear the principal Lieutenant of Mr. Borden, Mr. Casgrain, saying to the people that the greatest mistake that was made by the Liberal party was the granting of a preference to Great Britain. How was it a mistake? Was it a mistake from an economic point of view? No, reasons are given. But, gentlemen, this is what I charge against the Conservative party: they are not a national party; they are above all things a sectional party. (Applause.)

Appeal to Young Men.

I heard a moment ago the voice of my young friends in the gallery. Let me appeal to them, the hope of this young and rising country. Let me ask them under all circumstances to have

Candidates for the Commons.



GILBERT H. M'INTYRE,
South Perth.



R. J. M'LAUGHLIN, K.C.,
Victoria and Haliburton.



R. D. GUNN, K.C.,
E. Simcoe.

THE NAPANEE

NAPANEE, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1

THE CAMPAIGN

THE DOMINION MUST HAVE A RAILWAY ALL HER OWN.

This, the Premier Declares, is the Main Issue.

GUELPH HEARS THE LEADER.

Benefits of the British Preference Explained.

Canada's Offer For a Mutual Preference
Now Before the People of Britain—
Inconsistencies of the Opposition on
This Question.

Guelph, Oct. 12.—"It is simply an offshoot of the Populism which has arisen across the border. It is a Populist idea; it is not a sound economic policy, and for my part I express my surprise that the present leader of the Conservative party (Mr. Borden) should so far depart from the traditions of the party to which he is proud to belong." Such was the language employed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, amid the hearty cheers of thousands of electors this evening, in summing up the policy which the Opposition are asking the electorate to accept in substitution for the Government's transcontinental project for Canadian development. The speech of the Premier was aggressive in tone and aroused the magnificent audience, numbering 2,500, who crowded the opera house, to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and at a later period the Premier, amid renewed cheers, declared "The Conservative party is no longer the party of other days. It is the Populist party."

An Enthusiastic Audience.

During the fifty-five minutes occupied by the Premier he held the closest attention of a responsive gathering, who were quick to catch the points of an argument and demonstrative in their manifestations of appreciation and approval of the policy of the Government. Sir Wilfrid, referring to the attitude of the Opposition toward the preferential tariff, aptly described it as "A policy fugitive, evanescent, vanishing

THIS LIE TOLD TOO SOON.

The campaign lie to be effective should be sent out about two days before the polling, so that the contradiction cannot overtake it. Some ingenious gentleman down in Quebec has started a pretty good one too soon. The Quebec Chronicle reported Senator Choquette as saying to an audience at L'Ange Gardien on Sunday:—

"Are our religious interests not more assured in the hands of one of our own, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, than in the hands of an English Protestant like Mr. Borden?"

"I despise race prejudices, but blood is thicker than water. Let us support our own blood in preference to that of Mr. Borden!"

The Mail and Empire added to the story this characteristic touch:—

"Senator Choquette was formerly a member of Parliament. On the occasion of the victory of 1896 this gentleman was appointed to the Bench. He has been a Judge for eight years or thereabouts. A few days ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier invited him to descend from the Bench and to take charge of the Government campaign in Quebec. He accepted and was appointed a Senator, with the promise of a portfolio. He received from Sir Wilfrid the lines upon which he was to fight, and appeared at Chateau Richer with the message for the people. The message is contained in the language just cited from his speech."

The Globe yesterday wired Senator Choquette as to the truth of the statements. He answered as follows:—

"I have sent the following letter to The Chronicle: 'To the Editor Morning Chronicle: Sir,—Believing that your good faith has been imposed upon, I took the trouble yesterday to call on you personally to deny the part of the report which appeared in The Chronicle on Monday last, respecting the political meeting held at L'Ange Gardien on Sunday last, which accredited me of having used expressions calculated to raise race prejudice. I made a straight denial of the fact, which seemed to satisfy you, and you promised to publish a denial. But instead I notice in this morning's edition that you accept my denial only so far as to believe that I have no recollection of having given utterance to the expression attributed to me in your report of the proceedings and speeches in your issue of Monday last. This, sir, is an injustice to me personally and dishonest in so far as it concerns the public. You ought to have accepted, purely and simply, my denial without quibble or equivocation as a matter of justice. In the editorial published this morning you say that you have the testimony of several influential persons who heard me make use of these statements. I repeat now what I told you yesterday, that I do not care who these influential persons may be, but if they would dare to come before me and repeat the assertions that I used the expressions I object to, I would purely and simply tell them that they are Tory liars.'

P. AUG. CHOQUETTE."

route from London to Guelph. At St. Mary's, however, a group of enthusiastic Liberals had gathered at the station to catch a fleeting glimpse of the Premier. As there was a few minutes' delay, Sir Wilfrid gratified their ardent desire by stepping out on the platform and acknowledging their warm greeting. At Stratford a delegation of Liberal workers took advantage of a few minutes' delay, while a car was being shunted, to board the car and convey to Sir Wilfrid assurances of the loyalty of the Liberals of Perth and of congratulation at the prospect of victory in the historic riding. Sir Wilfrid was manifestly affected by the warmth and enthusiasm of the greetings, and in response to the request of the large number of citizens who had gathered on the platform of the station, he appeared on the platform of the car and shook hands with as many of the crowd as were able to reach him within the limited time. "There are some Grits here yet, I see," said Sir Wilfrid, laughingly, and the crowd laughed heartily, one of them shouting, "There are a few Conservatives left." Among those who formed the deputation and were received by Sir Wilfrid in his

ocean. Not less than 2,500 people came in, nearly 1,000 of whom had to stand on chairs to see and hear. Thain's Orchestra appeared simultaneously, and rendered an excellent concert until 8 o'clock. The boxes and galleries were draped with flags and bunting, and the stage fringed with palms and ferns. In the meantime hundreds clamored vainly for admission, and, yielding to the need of the situation an overflow meeting was called in the City Hall. At 8 o'clock Lady Laurier and Mrs. Guthrie entered the opera house and took seats in a box, and were given a rousing cheer. A minute later Mr. Arthur Tyson, the Chairman, entered, followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Guthrie, and the crowd gave a roar of welcome, which indicated the latent enthusiasm in the audience. The students of the O. A. C., who had previously given evidence of their presence, again gave a yell, and added immensely to the volume of sound.

The Chairman's Introductory.

Mr. Arthur Tyson, the Chairman, in opening the meeting, said it was very gratifying to the members of the South

that he had promised or spoken about he had carried out.

Guelph Junction Railway.

Mr. Guthrie took up the question of prime importance to the city, the extension of the Guelph Junction Railway. He claimed that the labors which he had put forward in behalf of that railway had resulted in the road being extended to Goderich. Mr. Guthrie gave a review of the history of the inauguration of the railway and the promise given by Sir William Van Horne, thirteen long years ago, that it would be extended to Goderich. Nothing, however, had been done in that direction until after, at his instance, the city of Guelph had been given in the bill which he succeeded in getting through Parliament an enlarged representation upon the directorate. Guelph city, which invested \$225,000 in the enterprise, had previously had the Mayor and perhaps one other representative on the Board of Directors, while ten men who had put up \$100 each had controlled the board. The passage of the bill was opposed by the Conservative members, who divided the House upon it, a most unusual thing on a pri-

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Other Able Speeches.

The Liberal candidate, Mr. Hugh Guthrie, justified his course in Parliament, and dealt with a number of misrepresentations which have been made by his opponent and others regarding his action in connection with matters of local interest. Hon. William Paterson also addressed the gathering in his usual vigorous style. After the meeting Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were escorted by a torchlight procession, headed by a couple of bands, to their car. Fireworks also added to the enthusiasm of the occasion. The Premier's address was delivered with a vigor of voice and grace of gesture which charmed and delighted the audience, and elicited frequent and hearty cheers.

So great were the number of persons desirous of hearing the Government's policy expounded that it was found necessary to hold an overflow meeting at the City Hall, which was also crowded, some 600 being present. Addresses were delivered by Hon. William Paterson, Senator McMullen and Mr. Guthrie.

Mr. A. W. Tyson, President of the South Wellington Reform Association, was in the chair at the opera house, and on the platform in addition to the speakers were Colonel Mutrie, ex-M.P., Donald Guthrie, G. H. Worthington, President Young Liberal Club; G. B. Ryan, Colin Cameron, Dr. King, John Davidson, W. H. Jones, Alex. Stewart, J. T. Brill, S. Garrard, W. F. Mackenzie, N. Jeffrey; W. Dreyer, President Trades and Labor Council; Wm. Laidlaw, Principal Young, C. L. Dunbar, Wm. McLaren, R. E. Nelson, Ald. Hastings, Ald. W. F. Barber; Geo. Whitelaw, Reeve of Guelph township; J. Steele and J. Kerr of Fergus.

Incidents of the Trip.

In accordance with the desire of Sir Wilfrid Laurier there were no demonstrations at the various stations en-

knowledging their warm greeting. At Stratford a delegation of Liberal workers took advantage of a few minutes' delay, while a car was being shunted, to board the car and convey to Sir Wilfrid assurances of the loyalty of the Liberals of Perth and of congratulation at the prospect of victory in the historic riding. Sir Wilfrid was manifestly affected by the warmth and enthusiasm of the greetings, and in response to the request of the large number of citizens who had gathered on the platform of the station, he appeared on the platform of the car and shook hands with as many of the crowd as were able to reach him within the limited time. "There are some Grits here yet, I see," said Sir Wilfrid, laughingly, and the crowd laughed heartily, one of them shouting, "There are a few Conservatives left." Among those who formed the delegation and were received by Sir Wilfrid in his private car were: Mr. J. F. Mabee, K.C., the Liberal candidate, who there is every indication will be the representative of North Perth in the next Parliament; Mr. John Brown, ex-M.P.P., Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Messrs. Wm. Buckingham, Geo. H. Douglas, Geo. Malcolm, Dr. Devlin, Thos. Trow and Robert Patterson.

Industrial Enterprises.

The trip from London to Guelph offered to the Premier an excellent opportunity of observing the result of the tariff policy inaugurated by his Government. There are few countries which can boast of as extensive and varied industrial enterprises within the same area as are to be found along the line of the G. T. R. between Stratford and Guelph. As the train passed through New Hamburg, Baden, Berlin, Breslau and other busy and prosperous places, on every hand were to be seen evidences of industrial activity, which bespeak renewed hope and abounding confidence under a stable tariff. The tall chimneys were all belching forth volumes of smoke, and the whirring machinery sang the song of enlarged output and growing markets, while on every hand were to be observed evidences of expansion and increasing capacity to meet the demand.

Upon arrival at Guelph the Premier and Lady Laurier and Hon. Wm. Paterson, who joined the party at St. Mary's, were met by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, ex-M.P., and a committee of local Liberals.

Overflow Meeting Necessary.

Early in the evening it was evident that the reception to the Prime Minister and the meeting he was to address were the overshadowing events in the city to-night. Long before 7 o'clock people stood waiting in front of the opera house, and as the moments passed the numbers increased until 7.30, when the doors were opened, and every seat was taken in five minutes. The audience rushed in like a wave from the

stage fringed with palms and ferns. In the meantime hundreds clamored vainly for admission, and, yielding to the need of the situation an overflow meeting was called in the City Hall. At 8 o'clock Lady Laurier and Mrs. Guthrie entered the opera house and took seats in a box, and were given a rousing cheer. A minute later Mr. Arthur Tyson, the Chairman, entered, followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Guthrie, and the crowd gave a roar of welcome, which indicated the latent enthusiasm in the audience. The students of the O. A. C., who had previously given evidence of their presence, again gave a yell, and added immensely to the volume of sound.

The Chairman's Introductory.

Mr. Arthur Tyson, the Chairman, in opening the meeting, said it was very gratifying to the members of the South Wellington Reform Association to see so large an attendance. He did not himself intend to make a speech, because they had with them a most distinguished visitor in the person of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and later on they would have the privilege of hearing Hon. Wm. Paterson and Senator McMullen, who were at the moment addressing a large overflow meeting in the City Hall. In introducing Mr. Hugh Guthrie, the Chairman said, "He is our old member, and without a doubt he will be our new member," a remark that met with strong approval in the shape of loud cheers.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie.

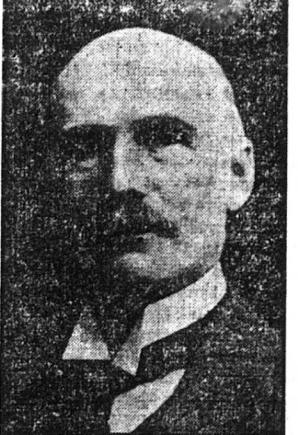
Mr. Hugh Guthrie, ex-M.P., was received with cheers, which were renewed when he said he joined with the Chairman and the whole of the vast meeting, and indeed the whole of the Royal City, in according a hearty welcome to the First Minister of Canada and his excellent wife, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been in the city on a former occasion, but this was the first occasion on which the citizens of Guelph had the pleasure of meeting Lady Laurier. (Cheers.) He would not occupy very much of the time of the meeting, and his remarks would be chiefly in reply to the remarks made at a meeting held two or three weeks ago by Mr. Kloepfer, the Conservative candidate, and his leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., who said he had not fulfilled the promises which he made four years ago when he was elected. He had met with the most gratifying encouragement from the electors he had called on, and was confident that he would be re-elected, but he asked his friends not to slacken their own efforts to secure his re-election. The first charge levelled against him by Mr. Kloepfer was that he had won his election by means of a meeting two days before election, at which he had made to the people of Guelph a certain promise which he had done nothing towards carrying out. Mr. Guthrie insisted that everything

he claimed that the labors which he had put forward in behalf of that railway had resulted in the road being extended to Goderich. Mr. Guthrie gave a review of the history of the inauguration of the railway and the promise given by Sir William Van Horne, thirteen long years ago, that it would be extended to Goderich. Nothing, however, had been done in that direction until after, at his instance, the city of Guelph had been given in the bill which he succeeded in getting through Parliament an enlarged representation upon the directorate. Guelph city, which invested \$225,000 in the enterprise, had previously had the Mayor and perhaps one other representative on the Board of Directors, while ten men who had put up \$100 each had controlled the board. The passage of the bill was opposed by the Conservative members, who divided the House upon it, a most unusual thing on a private bill, and the first man to vote in its favor was the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Cheers.) But the Senate, which was then controlled by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, opposed the bill, and he had to accept a compromise, under which Guelph city had been able to elect six representatives to the board. Notwithstanding the fact that he and Mr. Holmes had been instrumental in putting the bills through, and that they had borne on their shoulders the real work, persistent efforts had been made by their political opponents to freeze them out. Let them remember, too, that he had performed his part of the work without emolument, which could not be said of others.

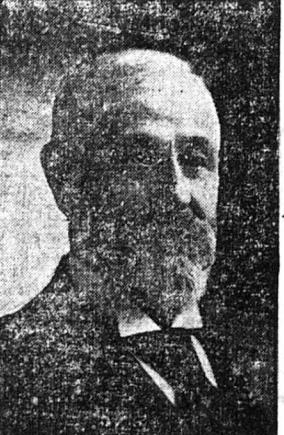
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Liberal Candidates for the



GEORGE LAIRD,
S. Waterloo.



ROBERT BOSTON,
N. Middlesex.



ALBERT H. MINTYRE,
South Perth.

MANEE EXPRESS

NT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1904.

E CAMPAIGN.

HER OWN.

O SOON.

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icle: 'To the Editor Morning imposed upon, I took the trouble to report which appeared in The said at L'Ange Gardien on Sunday lated to raise race prejudice. I ou, and you promised to publish at you accept my denial only so ven utterance to the expression pectches in your issue of Monday nest in so far as it concerns the my denial without quibble or shed this morning you say that ard me make use of these state to not care who these influential and repeat the assertions that I ply tell them that they are Tory

P. AUG. CHOQUETTE.'

that he had promised or spoken about he had carried out.

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Guelph Junction Railway.

Mr. Guthrie took up the question of prime importance to the city, the extension of the Guelph Junction Railway. He claimed that the labors which he had put forward in behalf of that railway had resulted in the road being extended to Goderich. Mr. Guthrie gave a review of the history of the inauguration of the railway and the promise given by Sir William Van Horne, thirteen long years ago, that it would be extended to Goderich. Nothing, however, had been done in that direction until after, at his instance, the city of Guelph had been given in the bill which he succeeded in getting through Parliament an enlarged representation upon the directorate. Guelph city, which invested \$225,000 in the enterprise, had previously had the Mayor and perhaps one other representative on the Board of Directors, while ten men who had put up \$100 each had controlled the board. The passage of the bill was opposed by the Conservative members, who divided the House upon it, a most unusual thing on a private bill, and the first man to vote in its favor was the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laur-

what he had said was that the charge made against the Liberal party in local politics of bribery and corruption was to a large extent unfounded; that, so far as Mr. Stratton was concerned, he was cleared by the Judges, and the best evidence that he was not guilty of the charges laid against him was that Mr. Kloepfer still believed in him, because Mr. Kloepfer was Vice-President of all his financial companies. In conclusion, Mr. Guthrie said he was not a free trader, but a protectionist of a moderate type, and if any moderate tariff changes were required he believed he could get them very much better than Mr. Kloepfer. Indeed, the only two important changes made last session were largely due to the influence which he had brought to bear, although some people in the town said he had done whatever

The only change in the tariff that Mr. Kloepfer had asked for was a duty on cream separators, which he manufactured, and even in this connection he (Mr. Guthrie) had been instrumental in securing the removal of the duty on the cream separator parts, which were imported by Mr. Kloepfer from the United States, and which were used by him in the manufacture of separators. There were men who desired protection for themselves which they would refuse to others.

He was determined, so far as his election went, that it should be a fair and square fight, and if he could not get the seat fairly and squarely Mr. Kloepfer could have it.

Ovation to Sir Wilfrid.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was introduced at 8.50 there was a tremendous burst of cheering, lasting some time, before he could be heard. I would not be true to my own feelings, said Sir Wilfrid, in opening, did I not avow to you, and avow at once, how gratified and delighted I feel at the kind and warm reception which is extended to me by my fellow-citizens of the city of Guelph and the South riding of Wellington. I am all the more gratified that the part of Ontario in which we stand has been always acknowledged the pioneer in the cause of Reform and Liberalism. I cannot forget that this part of Ontario in which we stand has been in times past the cradle of those struggles waged by our fathers in order to obtain that system of constitutional government which is done so much for Canada, which has made it what it is to-day—a nation and yet a colony, a realm within an empire. I am all the more gratified, gentlemen, and indeed you must share my feelings, that these traditions are continued and maintained by this grand young man whom you have just heard, Hugh Guthrie, your representative in the last Parliament, your representative in the next Parliament I do not doubt—(cheers)—the pride of the House of Commons, the hope of Canada, and one of the young men to whom we older men, we whose time cannot be very long now, are looking forward to take the responsibilities and liberties which we have inherited from our forefathers. Sir, four years ago it was my privilege to speak in this city. You were then engaged in the thick of the fight which brought to the House of Commons Mr. Guthrie, and I come here to-day to ask you one question—and I hope you will answer me as I put it to you—I want to know if there is an elector in South Wellington who voted for Mr. Guthrie in the last election who ever repented of having given the vote and sent a supporter of the Government to Ottawa? (Cries of "no," and cheers.)

a Canadian heart. (Cheers.) But, sir, would you believe it, such a man as Alexander Mackenzie, such a man as this, sterling as the sterling of all men, was subject to the slander of his opponents. Who does not remember—the old men will remember—the campaign of 1877-8? Who does not remember the manner in which it was carried on? Upon every hustings you heard the words "steel rails." In every election, in every Tory paper, you had double-leaded articles upon steel rails. The younger men do not remember, and perhaps do not imagine, what it was. It seemed the accusation was made against Alex Mackenzie that upon a certain transaction he had bought rails at the market price in order to benefit one of his relatives, and the insinuation was made that he had profited, had made an unholly profit, on the transaction. Sir, I need not tell you this accusation was a slander. Why, the very father of lies would not have dared to bring such an accusation against Mr. Mackenzie. But what the father of lies would not do the Tory party did not hesitate to do. They brought the accusation. (Applause.) They brought the accusation and long maintained it against that honorable man. But while, as I have said, Mr. Mackenzie has been sleeping in his grave for fourteen years, his name is immortal. He at last has had scanty justice done him by those who accused him while living. That has been the case with more than Mr. Mackenzie, and I venture to say that other men than Mr. Mackenzie shall have scanty justice done to them some day or other.

An Honest Campaign.

Now, sir, let me pass away from these low topics of politics. It seems to me that at this date we can fight our battles in an honest and open manner. There is no necessity of slandering any one, there is no necessity of traducing anyone. If we cannot win upon the honest merits of the case which I represent myself, and Mr. Guthrie, I do not wish to win at all. (Cheers.) I want to win an honest battle, and I want nothing but an honest verdict, and I hope and trust that we shall have it from the electors of South Wellington. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I have been through your city this evening, and, though I could not see much of it, I could not but be surprised with the immense progress that had been made here during the last four years. The progress is immense. New buildings have sprung up, and tall chimneys have sprung up, all smoking, and I ask myself, "Why is this? What is it? Is it due to any changes in the tariff?" Well, in all that has been done we have failed to satisfy Mr. Kloepfer. (Laughter.) I don't know that it would break my heart to do that; I think we could satisfy him if he is elected, and still more so if he is not elected. (Laughter and cheers.) That is not very much that we could do.

Markets For Our Products.

There is something else that we can do for the city of Guelph; no, for the whole Dominion of Canada. What is wanted in Guelph is wanted likewise in all the towns and cities. What is wanted is, above all things, markets. You want markets for your products; that is the chief of things, that you must have, and let me tell you that it has been our aim and purpose ever since taking office to bring good markets to the toiling masses of the Canadian people. We have in that respect toiled and done many things, which I could repeat

preference. (Cheers.) I am glad to see that the very words elicit a cheer, and I am glad to see in this part of Canada that policy is appreciated. Well might it be, because it is not only gratifying to sentiment, it not only appealed to the hearts of the people, but it was a good business transaction. (Cheers.) Let me before I go farther ask you what is the result of that policy. It has been not only what we predicted and anticipated. We were of the opinion that trade begets trade; that if we facilitate the importation of British goods into this country we would facilitate the export of Canadian goods to Great Britain; that if we gave the opportunity to the British manufacturer, to the Britisher, to pay us in exchange and not in gold, he would buy more of our products. Our expectation has not been disappointed. As you know, I need not repeat it, the trade from Britain to Canada and from Canada to Great Britain has gone up by leaps and bounds; it has surpassed the most sanguine expectations we could formulate. (Cheers.) Our imports in 1896 had dwindled to the paltry sum of \$29,000,000, and in the year 1904, the last fiscal year, the importations, which in 1896 were only \$26,000,000, had risen to how much? From \$29,000,000 to no less than \$61,000,000—more than doubled their volume. (Cheers.)

Selling More to Britain.

Then, sir, as I told you, we expected that if we bought more from the British people they would appreciate it, and would buy more from us, and our expectations in this respect also have not been disappointed. They have been realized, and more than realized. In 1896 we sold to Great Britain barely \$60,000,000 worth of produce and products of every kind, and, I am happy to say, in the year 1903, after seven years only had elapsed under the preferential tariff, our exportations had risen from \$60,000,000, to more than \$134,000,000—that is to say, it had doubled, and more than doubled, the volume of our exports. (Cheers.)

You may say to me, "This is all very gratifying, but this is not the last of the British preference. We have a place in our hearts for the British preference, but it is not mutual yet; it is only one-sided." It is true it would be beneficial if we had a preference from Great Britain, as we have given a preference to Great Britain. Undoubtedly it would, and I may tell you, my fellow-countrymen, that the Government of Canada, as it is constituted to-day, is ready and has declared its readiness to go on and extend the British preference as soon as the British people are ready to give us a corresponding preference. (Cheers.) When we were in England two years ago for the coronation of his Majesty the King my friend Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs; my friend Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Sir William Mulock and Sir Frederick Borden, when attending the conference of the Premiers there, we declared we would be ready, whenever the British people were ready to give us a preference upon goods which they might now or hereafter levy duties upon, we would be prepared to go before the Canadian people and ask them for greater concessions to the British public. (Cheers.) We declared that two years ago. Our offer of a preference is there ready to be accepted, but the answer is no longer in our hands; but it is in the hands of the English people, and it is for them to speak now, when we have declared, more than once, that we are ready to

He claimed that the labors which he had put forward in behalf of that railway had resulted in the road being extended to Goderich. Mr. Guthrie gave a review of the history of the inauguration of the railway and the promise given by Sir William Van Horne, thirteen long years ago, that it would be extended to Goderich. Nothing, however, had been done in that direction until after, at his instance, the city of Guelph had been given in the bill which he succeeded in getting through Parliament an enlarged representation upon the directorate. Guelph city, which invested \$225,000 in the enterprise, had previously had the Mayor and perhaps one other representative on the Board of Directors, while ten men who had put up \$100 each had controlled the board. The passage of the bill was opposed by the Conservative members, who divided the House upon it, a most unusual thing on a private bill, and the first man to vote in its favor was the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Cheers.) But the Senate, which was then controlled by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, opposed the bill, and he had to accept a compromise, under which Guelph city had been able to elect six representatives to the board. Notwithstanding the fact that he and Mr. Holmes had been instrumental in putting the bills through, and that they had borne on their shoulders the real work, persistent efforts had been made by their political opponents to freeze them out. Let them remember, too, that he had performed his part of the work without emolument, which could not be said of others.

Postoffice Improvements.

Mr. Guthrie said he had promised on his election to have the Guelph post-office renovated and enlarged, and there was now a vague charge made against him that he had received some emolument out of that work. "I want one man to stand up and say it," said Mr. Guthrie, amid applause. Continuing, he gave details of the expenditure of \$42,000 on the work. A third promise of his had been that he would secure armories for Guelph, and he was glad to say that he had secured them at last, and the plans were in the city now. He maintained that he had kept all his promises in the spirit and the letter during his term of Parliamentary life. Mr. Kloepfer had had five sessions, and the only thing he had got for the city was the small piece of pavement between his own building and the postoffice. (Laughter and applause.) If Mr. Kloepfer was again sent to Ottawa he would again sit in Opposition, for there was nothing more certain than that on November 3rd Sir Wilfrid Laurier would again be the Premier of Canada. (Applause.) Mr. Guthrie said The Guelph Herald had reported him as having said Mr. Kloepfer was no better than Mr. Stratton. He had never used any such language, but

maintained by this grand young man whom you have just heard, Hugh Guthrie, your representative in the last Parliament, your representative in the next Parliament I do not doubt—(cheers)—the pride of the House of Commons, the hope of Canada, and one of the young men to whom we older men, we whose time cannot be very long now, are looking forward to take the responsibilities and liberties which we have inherited from our forefathers. Sir, four years ago it was my privilege to speak in this city. You were then engaged in the thick of the fight which brought to the House of Commons Mr. Guthrie, and I come here to-day to ask you one question—and I hope you will answer me as I put it to you—I want to know if there is an elector in South Wellington who voted for Mr. Guthrie in the last election who ever repented of having given the vote and sent a supporter of the Government to Ottawa? (Cries of "no," and cheers.)

I see no sign of repentance upon any face which I see around me, and believe, as he does, that when the third of November comes he shall once more be placed at the head of the poll.

Clean and Honest Government.

Gentlemen, I can claim this for the Government of which I am the head, that we have given on the whole an honest government. I do not claim, I do not pretend, that we have been free from faults. I do not pretend that we never made any mistakes. I do not pretend that in matters departmental we have not sometimes been led astray; but again I repeat, taking it all in all, in the large measures, in the upper realms of politics, we have given you clean and honest administration. (Cheers.) True, complaints have always been made by those who were in Opposition. The old and famous words of my friend, Joe Rymal, are ever true. He said once in my hearing in the House of Commons—his words have become famous all over Canada—"There never was a she bear deprived of her cubs who was half as ferocious as the Tory party deprived of office." (Laughter and cheers.) He knew the Tories well; he said that in my presence, and in saying it he spoke in defence of a man who needed no defence, who was recklessly accused.

The Policy of Slander.

Once upon a time there was in the public life of Canada a man of sterling integrity, whose name is dear to every Canadian to-day, and his name was Alexander Mackenzie. (Cheers.) If ever there was in the Dominion, if ever there was in any part of the British Empire, a man who was true, a man who was honest as gold, he was Alexander Mackenzie. (Cheers.) He is no longer now with us. He has been sleeping in his honored grave for fourteen years. His name is immortal and will live as long as there beats

any changes in the tariff? Well, in all that has been done we have failed to satisfy Mr. Kleopfer. (Laughter.) I don't know that it would break my heart to do that; I think we could satisfy him if he is elected, and still more so if he is not elected. (Laughter and cheers.) That is not very much that we could do.

Markets For Our Products.

There is something else that we can do for the city of Guelph; no, for the whole Dominion of Canada. What is wanted in Guelph is wanted likewise in all the towns and cities. What is wanted is, above all things, markets. You want markets for your products; that is the chief of things, that you must have, and let me tell you that it has been our aim and purpose ever since taking office to bring good markets to the toiling masses of the Canadian people. We have in that respect toiled and done many things, which I could repeat to you in a few moments. We have expended much time and money to find markets for the toilers of Guelph, of the Dominion, for those who produce and work and labor every day. What have we done, first of all, as I shall show to you presently. But before I come to that, we have given a subsidy to line of steamers to the West Indies in order to have a market there for the butter, cheese, flour and bacon of our farmers. We have made arrangements with the Government of Mexico whereby we are going to give a joint subsidy in order to find in that thriving country a market for the manufactured goods of Canada, for those goods which are manufactured here in the city of Guelph. We have given a subsidy for a line of navigation to South Africa in order to find there a market for both the industrial and agricultural products of this country, and especially for this district, so rich in industry and agriculture. (Cheers.)

The British Markets.

So much we have done, but we have done more than that. The market of Mexico may be important, the markets of the West Indies and of South Africa may be important, but the greatest of all markets, the greatest market to be found in the world, is the market of that great and proud nation, England, the mother of freedom, the most wealthy of all nations, the nation whose commerce rivals and surpasses that of any nation, living or past. Well, sir, we have striven to give you that market; we had it before, but only to an insignificant extent; we have striven to give it to you more fully, but let me say we have succeeded in giving it to you. How did we accomplish it? Why, sir, by a policy which was from the first introduced and inaugurated by us, by the policy of what is known as the British

and decided its tendencies to go on and extend the British preference as soon as the British people are ready to give us a corresponding preference. (Cheers.) When we were in England two years ago for the coronation of his Majesty the King my friend Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs; my friend Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Sir William Mulock and Sir Frederick Borden, when attending the conference of the Premiers there, we declared we would be ready, whenever the British people were ready to give us a preference upon goods which they might now or hereafter levy duties upon, we would be prepared to go before the Canadian people and ask them for greater concessions to the British public. (Cheers.) We declared that two years ago. Our offer of a preference is there ready to be accepted, but the answer is no longer in our hands; but it is in the hands of the English people, and it is for them to speak now, when we have declared, more than once, that we are ready to make with Great Britain a treaty of commerce whereby we would sit down to formulate the articles upon which we can give them a preference and the articles upon which they can give us a preference. (Cheers.) The matter is not very, very difficult, but with goodwill on both sides and of determination to give and take, a common ground of understanding can be reached and a plan adopted which will give us the boon of mutual preference trade between Canada and Great Britain. (Cheers.)

A Significant Phrase.

Such is the policy, as I have told you; but before I go farther let me draw attention to the words I have just used: "We are ready to make a treaty of commerce with great Britain." These words are very significant. They may seem strange from the mouth of one who represents a colony. It may seem strange that such a word as this, "treaty," should apply as between a colony and a parent state. Well, sir, these words, which apply only to an independent nation, have been accepted in England as they have been in Canada, and with that liberality and generosity which has always been extended to us by Great Britain.

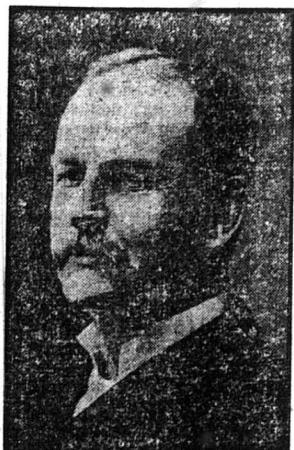
The Opposition Attitude.

Now, gentlemen, before I go farther there is in connection with this an important question for us to determine and examine. What is the attitude of the Opposition? What is their proposition in regard to this most important matter of the preference? Sir, the policy of the Opposition upon this question is fugitive, evanescent, and varying with time, circumstance and place—abitile place. (Laughter and cheers.) It is varied according to the longitude and latitude, and upon the floor of Parliament, where such questions ought to be debated and settled, you have heard the Opposition snarl; you have never heard them approve or disapprove. In the Province of Ontario you hear nothing but commendation of that policy. I am sure there is no man in the Province of Ontario who does not approve of it. I beg your pardon; I made a mistake. There is one man. There is Mr. Kendry, the Conservative candidate for West Peterboro', and he is the only man in it I have heard of who has said a word against it. You have seen Mr. Borden, you have heard him here, but I am sure you never heard him say a word against a British preference. But go to my own Province of Quebec, go to my fellow-countrymen there, and you will hear the principal Lieutenant of Mr. Borden, Mr. Casgrain, saying to the people that the greatest mistake that was made by the Liberal party was the granting of a preference to Great Britain. How was it a mistake? Was it a mistake from an economic point of view? No reasons are given. But, gentlemen, this is what I charge against the Conservative party: they are not a national party; they are above all things a sectional party. (Applause.)

Appeal to Young Men.

I heard a moment ago the voice of my young friends in the gallery. Let me appeal to them, the hope of this young and rising country. Let me ask them under all circumstances to have

Candidates for the Commons.



GILBERT H. M'INTYRE,
South Perth.



R. J. M'LAUGHLIN, K.C.,
Victoria and Haliburton.



R. D. GUNN, K.C.,
E. Simcoe.

CANADA FIRST; ALW

the courage to stand by the right, and, above all things, to never listen to the voice of the man who has a story for one part of the country and a different story for another part. No, Canada cannot be built except we build it upon the ground of our common nationality. (Applause.) We are not all one in origin, we are not all one in creed, but we ought to be all one in inspiration, and heaven knows that on the soil of this country of Canada there is room enough for all creeds and all nationalities to form one nation. (Loud applause.) Well, gentlemen, what can we say of the party who blow hot and cold according to the circumstances? What can you say to the party which has one story for one part of the country and another story for another part of the country? No, there is only one thing for us all, it is Canada—Canada first, Canada last, and Canada forever. (Loud applause.) Not a divided Canada, not Canada separated by frontiers and Provinces. Of course, we must have Provinces, and we are all proud of our own particular Province, but through all the Provinces there is the broad soil of the Dominion, extending from ocean to ocean, and my country and your country is the soil of America which is covered by the shadow of the British flag. (Loud applause.) And to you, my young friends, especially, I would recommend that you discourage these sectional prejudices. Be true to your origin, and be proud of it. I am proud of my own, but above all things do not look only upon the past; have your eyes especially upon the future. These are the sentiments upon which I appeal to you. Upon this question of the preference, wherever I am, I have no other story to tell. I have contributed to the preference, I have done my share to defend it in the Province of Quebec, to defend it in the Province of Ontario, and to defend it all over the soil of Canada.

The Transcontinental Railway.

But, important as was this question, continued Sir Wilfrid, there was one of far greater importance, and one which in his estimation far outweighed any other in this election, the construction of the new Transcontinental Railway. (Applause.) "I want to appeal to you upon a frank and fair issue. This is the issue of the campaign, this is the one policy upon which we appeal especially to the electors, and I have come to you, my fellow-countrymen of the riding of South Wellington, to enlist your sympathies in favor of it. In these early years of the twentieth century we are a nation of six millions, we have the pride of our origin, we have the pride of our future. Is it not to your mind, as it is to mine, that we should have a railway which we can call our own absolutely? We should have a railway covering the whole of our territory, extending from one ocean to the other ocean, and every inch of that railway upon Canadian soil. (Applause.) Yes, you will agree with me in this, and yet at this moment we have not such a railway. We have the C. P. R., a grand institution, I admit, a railway which has done a great deal for the benefit and for the welfare of the people of Canada; but the Canadian Pacific is not in this sense a national railway, because it is not entirely on Canadian soil." (Laughter.)

The justification of the policy which had been maintained by the Government was that it was in every way desirable that Canada should be absolutely independent of the Americans. Today, if it suited the purpose and the policy and the wants of the American Government to stop the bonding privilege on the frontier of Maine, the C. P. R. would be shut out from access to the sea. They would be told that that was a contingency which was far remote at present. He was glad to say it was, but a few years ago it was not so remote when a proclamation was actually prepared to stop the bonding privilege. If we want to have the

dent of the Intercolonial to be followed, and he did not see how it could be avoided. During 25 years not one cent of interest had been paid on the money invested in the Intercolonial, and while the expenditures had totalled \$92,000,000 the receipts amounted to only \$84,000,000, making a deficit of \$8,000,000.

Which is Best Plan?

"Therefore, gentlemen," Sir Wilfrid continued, "I say that you have to decide which is the best plan, the plan proposed by Mr. Borden, in which you have deficit, and deficit, and deficit every year, in which you have to provide every year out of the public treasury to carry on the road, in which you never receive a cent of interest; and the plan proposed by the Government, in which, after seven years of interest, in which after spending \$14,000,000, and no more, you shall have this road operated from one ocean to the other ocean. If that is not sufficient to condemn the policy of Mr. Borden, perhaps I can give you another argument, which, I am sure, will go to the heart of a great many supporters of Mr. Borden. Sir, this is not the first time that we have had this question of railway policy or railway management in Canada. This is not the first time that you have had the question of railway ownership. We had it in 1881 at the time of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. At that time, sir, we had to choose between Government ownership or ownership by company. Mr. Mackenzie had commenced to build the railway as a Government road. Mr. Mackenzie was not satisfied with that, because, whilst he had commenced to build it as a Government railway, there was a standing offer in the newspapers—it was there for more than two years—that he was ready to give a large subsidy to any company which would undertake to build the road. Therefore, you have the opinion of Mr. Mackenzie that he was not in favor of Government ownership, but wanted ownership by company; but he could not find any company which would take it over. Sir John Macdonald was more fortunate. He formed a strong syndicate with Sir Donald Smith, George Stephen, Mr. Angus and others. We of the Opposition never fought the idea. We fought the terms on which the railway was given to the company. But as to the idea itself there never was a word of opposition said. Further, ladies and gentlemen, upon this question all the leading men of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, all favored ownership by company, and they always opposed ownership by Government and management by Government. But, sir, it would be tedious to quote to you at length the opinions of the men who have expressed themselves on this subject, but perhaps I may give you one or two opinions which were expressed at the time by the leader of the Conservative party. I will not give you any opinions of the leader of the Liberal party, because I came here to save the sinners." (Laughter.)

Against Government Ownership.

Sir Wilfrid then quoted from a speech in the House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald in December, 1880, or January, 1881, when the great Conservative Premier, discussing the proposal for the Government to build the C. P. R., said it was impossible for the Government to run that railway satisfactorily. Every employee would become a civil servant, and those appointed would be called political hacks and those removed would be regarded as political enemies. If a cow was killed on the track the cause of the owner would be the subject of a motion in Parliament by the owner's Parliamentary representative. For those causes he deemed it advisable for the Government to get rid of the responsibility. Sir Wilfrid then quoted the words of another, almost as

take these questions to heart, ponder over them, think over them when they have put their head upon their pillow, I have no doubt that the majority for Mr. Guthrie on the plan of the Government will grow as it is expected it will in other ridings, and that is all the expectations I have when the wires bring me the result of the contest in South Wellington on the 3rd of November."

The Premier resumed his seat amid loud cheers, having spoken 55 minutes.

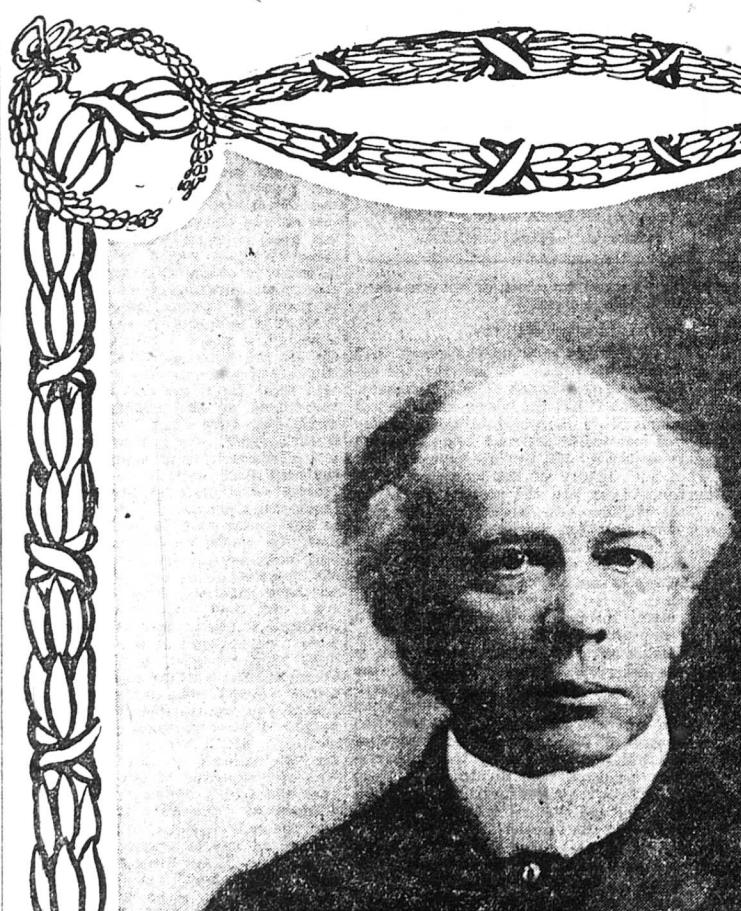
Hon. William Paterson.

Hon. Wm. Paterson, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, said he had just arrived after witnessing an inspiring scene in the City Hall, which was crowded with enthusiastic electors, who signified their approval of the policy which the Government presented for their consideration. Mr. Paterson contrasted the record of the Government with that of their predecessors. In a country like Canada there could be nothing but progress and prosperity if the natural resources were developed. The criterion by which the progress the country had made could be measured with the volume of trade done by the nation. During the eighteen years the Conservative Government were at the helm the trade of the country had increased by \$88,000,000, but during the eight years the Liberal Government had been in power the increase had been not \$60,000,000, not less than one-half that sum in proportion to the length of the period, but \$228,000,000. (Cheers.) The Conservatives now admitted that there is prosperity, but contend it is due to the policy which they inaugurated and took credit to themselves for. Well, accepting them at their word and giving the Conservatives credit for being a truth-loving party, they could not

THE PARADOXICAL PARTY.

Racial prejudices are appealed to, as when The Hamilton Spectator talks of plots to hand this Province over to "the French," though we all know there was never any Conservative fear of French predominance when Quebec voted Conservative. The loyalty cry crops up occasionally, oblivious of the fact that Conservative loyalty has always been too delicate a plant to flourish in the cold shades of Opposition. The Union Jack is waved with energy—by a party which sets up barriers against trade with Great Britain, and which has not hesitated to rotten-egg a British Governor when he did not please it. The misdeeds of some supporters of Liberal candidates in Provincial elections are violently condemned—by a party whose record of political corruption is the foulest blot on the pages of Canadian history. No methods will be too low, no policy too shifty, no assertions too rash, to secure the desired result.—London Advertiser.

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have a railway which we can call our own absolutely? We should have a railway covering the whole of our territory, extending from one ocean to the other, ocean, and every inch of that railway upon Canadian soil. (Applause.) Yes, you will agree with me in this, and yet at this moment we have not such a railway. We have the C. P. R., a grand institution, I admit, a railway which has done a great deal for the benefit and for the welfare of the people of Canada; but the Canadian Pacific is not in this sense a national railway, because it is not entirely on Canadian soil."

The justification of the policy which had been maintained by the Government was that it was in every way desirable that Canada should be absolutely independent of the Americans. To day, if it suited the purpose and the policy and the wants of the American Government to stop the bonding privilege on the frontier of Maine, the C. P. R. would be shut out from access to the sea. They would be told that that was a contingency which was far remote at present. He was glad to say it was, but a few years ago it was not so remote when a proclamation was actually prepared to stop the bonding privilege. If we want to have the best relations with our neighbours it is necessary that we shall be absolutely independent of them. But what was the use of justifying this policy when there was no longer a contest between the two political parties upon it? The Opposition, after wabbling and wabbling, had at last come to admit that the railway was a necessity and ought to be built. The last amendment presented to the House by Mr. Borden conceded that such a railway was a necessity, by recommending that the Intercolonial should be extended to the Pacific Ocean.

Points For Conservatives.

"I hope there are a few Conservatives in this audience," continued Sir Wilfrid, amid laughter. "I suppose there are a few yet of the old mode of thinking, of the old policy, of the old flag, and the old parties we used to see." To them he would address himself, not that he could hope to make them change their minds, but sometimes a kind Providence made use of a mean instrument to operate a conversion. (Laughter.) Let him put to them fairly, honestly and without any equivocation the policies of the Government and the Opposition for the construction of this railway, and he would ask them all, friends and foes, Grits and Tories, to give an honest verdict according to their conscience. He cared for no more than that. Having explained the proposals of the Opposition leader, Sir Wilfrid asked whether in the face of their experience with the Intercolonial it was not arrant folly to say that we should have a railway owned and managed and operated by the Government. Mr. Borden says they are going to do better in the future; they will put an end to the defects. That is easy to say, but as good men even as Mr. Borden have tried the task and failed. Alex. Mackenzie had managed that railway, and Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Macdonald, John Henry Pope, Mr. Blair, his late colleague, and Mr. Emerson had managed it, and not one of them could get enough money out of it to pay for the expenses. Did Mr. Borden expect that he would have better men? Did they see any better among those who were about the Opposition leader at the present time, any better man, for instance, than Sir Chas. Tupper, whose abilities he (Sir Wilfrid) had always respected, although he had many fights with him? If during 25 years the best men that they had had in Canada had not been able to make the Intercolonial pay running expenses, let alone interest on the capital invested, the fault was not in the men, but in the system; and the system is this," said Sir Wilfrid, "you can't have a railway managed and operated by a Government with the same economy and the same efficiency that it can be managed by a company."

Briefly, Sir Wilfrid went over the terms and agreement with the G. T. P. and asked that this contract be contrasted with what would take place under the plan of Mr. Borden were the prece-

length the opinions of the men who have expressed themselves on this subject, but perhaps I may give you one or two opinions which were expressed at the time by the leader of the Conservative party. I will not give you any opinions of the leader of the Liberal party, because I came here to save the sinners." (Laughter.)

Against Government Ownership.

Sir Wilfrid then quoted from a speech in the House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald in December, 1880, or January, 1881, when the great Conservative Premier, discussing the proposal for the Government to build the C. P. R., said it was impossible for the Government to run that railway satisfactorily. Every employee would become a civil servant, and those appointed would be called political hacks and those removed would be regarded as political enemies. If a cow was killed on the track the cause of the owner would be the subject of a motion in Parliament by the owner's Parliamentary representative. For those causes he deemed it advisable for the Government to get rid of the responsibility. Sir Wilfrid then quoted the words of another, almost as high in the estimation of the Conservative party, Sir Charles Tupper, who said in 1895 in the House in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, that the debt in connection with the Intercolonial was \$50,000,000—it was now \$70,000,000—and from year to year a large deficit had to be met out of the treasury to meet the large expenditure, and therefore it would be folly to have another Government railway. Those opinions were cogent, but he would give another: Sir Mackenzie Bowell had said in the Senate that he was opposed to Governments running railways, and quoted the observations of the Government representative in Australia as confirming him in that view. If the C. P. R. or G. T. R. had been operating the Intercolonial, Sir Mackenzie said, they would run it to greater advantage for the people living in the Maritime Provinces and at less expense than it was being run for to-day, and without losing any money. "Is there a man in this audience," said Sir Wilfrid, "who will approach this question along the lines I have read to you, who will have any hesitation in concluding that in the interests of Canada, and in the interests of the road, and in the interests of the whole people, it is far better that our plan should be adopted, to have the road operated by a company than the plan of Mr. Borden, that it should be operated by the Government. Sir, it is too late in the day not to have any opinion on that point.

Offshoot of Populism

"True, there are certain parties in Ontario and in the west who are advocating Government ownership and management. It is simply an offshoot of the Populism which has arisen across the border. It is the Populist idea. It is not a sound economic policy, and for my part I express my surprise that the present leader of the Conservative party, Mr. Borden, should so far depart from the traditions of the party to which he is proud to belong. For my part, I belong to the Liberal party, apart from my leadership, but far be it from me to find fault with any man for belonging to the party which once counted in its name and ranks Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Cartier and Sir Charles Tupper; but, sir, the Conservative party of to-day is no longer the party of olden days. It is the Populist party. It is no longer the Conservative party.

Railway Must be Built.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this railway must be built; it will be built according to the plan which the Government have laid down, and that plan—do not doubt it, do not doubt that that plan will develop Canada far more rapidly than if the railway were owned and operated by the Government. It will develop the country more rapidly because there will be in its operation an energy and enterprise, an activity, an economy, which it is impossible to conceive in any Government-owned railway. Well, gentlemen, for these reasons, I leave the question now at issue before you, and if there are any amongst you who will



THE PREMIER.

deny or conceal the prosperity which existed. It was too palpable. But when policy which would check the progress of the Dominion, it was not in the interests of the country that the electors should place in their hands the reins of power in order to work such wreck with the material interests of the people. Mr. Paterson concluded by making an urgent appeal to the electors of South Wellington to see to it that Mr. Guthrie be elected on November 3rd to support a Government which had done so much they had been able to produce in its operation?

BIG THUNDER FOR BRANT.

During his long connection with public life, now extending over 30 years, Mr. Paterson's name has never been associated with any questionable proceeding, and the breath of scandal has never reached him. A member of the Opposition during the long years of the Macdonald regime, he proved himself the faithful and able lieutenant of Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and Laurier. He was one of the first to be slated for the Laurier Cabinet when the latter was formed in 1896, and by reason of his ripe business training naturally succeeded to the portfolio of Customs, which he has held with signal credit to himself and to the party. In short, it is generally conceded that he is the most efficient Minister of Customs the country has ever had.

As a platform orator Mr. Paterson has probably no superior in Canada. He is in demand from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and no better evidence of the regard in which he is held could be found than in his selection to accompany Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the tour of Ontario which the Premier is now making.—*Brantford Expositor*.

T^o ALWAYS CANADA.

THE PARADOXICAL PARTY.

Racial prejudices are appealed to, as when The Hamilton Spectator talks of plots to hand this Province over to "the French," though we all know there was never any Conservative fear of French predominance when Quebec voted Conservative. The loyalty cry crops up occasionally, oblivious of the fact that Conservative loyalty has always been too delicate a plant to flourish in the cold shades of Opposition. The Union Jack is waved with energy—by a party which sets up barriers against trade with Great Britain, and which has not hesitated to rotten-egg a British Governor when he did not please it. The misdeeds of some supporters of Liberal candidates in Provincial elections are violently condemned—by a party whose record of political corruption is the foulest blot on the pages of Canadian history. No methods will be too low, no policy too shifty, no assertions too rash, to secure the desired result.—London Advertiser.

out, would produce a crisis and a dead pression in Canada that has not been not witnessed for many long years; that at would shake Canada's credit in the London market; that would paralyze the industries of this country that are now being extended on every hand. It would to check the immigration that is now going into the northwest by the hundreds of thousands each year from the United States and from Europe, all of whom would become consumers of the products of the manufacturers of the east. If

to promote the progress and prosperity of the Dominion.

The meeting closed with cheers for the King, the candidate and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Overflow Meeting

The City Hall, in which it had been arranged to hold an overflow meeting, was crowded soon after the doors were opened, and when the speaking began there was a jam similar to that in the opera house, a large number being unable to find seats. It is estimated that 600 were present, and there was no lack of enthusiasm. Dr. W. H. Johnson of Fergus presided, and on the platform were James Laidlaw, jun., Warden of the county; Andrew Whitelaw, ex-President of the South Wellington Reform Association; Dr. MacKinnon, Chairman of the Board of Education, and D. J. MacKinnon. The speakers were Hon. Wm. Paterson, Senator McMullen and Mr. Hugh Guthrie. Senator McMullen, after paying a tribute to the former members of the riding, D. Stirtor, Donald Guthrie and the late James Innes, said that when the Grand Trunk Pacific was first projected he was rather disposed to oppose it, but the more he examined the matter and considered it from Imperial, Dominion and Provincial standpoints the more convinced he became that it was an absolute and imperative necessity. Though we now had most friendly relations with the people of the United States, and he hoped the sun would never rise and set upon the last day when these relations should continue, he felt that Canada would be justified in taking steps to secure its independence of the United States. The Government contract was, he considered, a very fair one, and the running rights that had been secured to other roads on favorable terms would prevent

PROUD OF THE MINISTER.

BRANDON'S TRIBUTE TO HON. CLIFFORD FORD SIFTON.

Enthusiastic Reception and Unanimous Endorsement—A Converted Conservative Finds the Liberal Party the Exponents of Canadian Aspirations.

Brandon, Oct. 12.—Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, was unanimously tendered the Liberal nomination for Brandon at the Liberal convention here this afternoon. The affair proved the occasion of one of the most remarkable political demonstrations ever witnessed in the west. The delegates in attendance numbered about 230, and represented every polling subdivision in the constituency. The reception accorded Mr. Sifton was enthusiastic in the extreme. On entering the hall the Minister was greeted with three cheers and a tiger. Fully five minutes elapsed before the delegates allowed him to proceed with his speech of acceptance, in which he briefly referred to the issues of the campaign, and impressed upon his audience the necessity for making the campaign short, sharp and decisive. At an early stage of the proceedings the convention adopted strong resolutions endorsing the Liberal Government, and expressing its unbounded confidence in the Minister of the Interior.

A feature of the meeting was the exposure of the hole-and-corner meeting of the Conservatives held here last week, and masquerading as the representatives of the Grain-growers' Association of Manitoba. The attempt to beguile the public into the impression that Mr. Richardson had secured the endorsement of that important organization has reacted on the conspirators. Mr. Rod. K. Mackenzie, General Secretary of the Grain-growers' Association, showed that the meeting had been irregularly held, and that it was far from being representative in character. Mr. Robert Hall, Mayor of Brandon, presided, and Major Clarke of Brandon acted as Secretary.

Mr. K. Murchison of Avondale, after consideration in committee, recommended the election of these gentlemen as officers:—Mr. Robert Hall, President; Major Clarke, re-elected, Secretary; Committee: Dr. Harcourt, Brandon City; A. E. Hill, Lansdowne; F. W. Clingham, Virden; A. McPhail, North Brandon; D. Dick, Avondale; J. M. Roddick, South Brandon. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mayor Hall, in acknowledging his thanks, paid a high tribute to Hon. Mr. Sifton, and endorsed the Liberal policy.

Dr. Harcourt followed in a graceful speech, dwelling upon the great services rendered the west by the Minister of the Interior.

Other speakers were A. E. Hill of Griswold, Arch. McPhail of North Brandon, J. M. Roddick of South Brandon, J. G. Rattray of Pipestone, K. Murchison of Avondale.

Converted to Liberalism.

A dramatic flavor was afforded by the rattling speech by Dr. Hughes of Souris, formerly a prominent Conservative, who announced his conversion to Liberalism, and declared his unswerving loyalty to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Clifford Sifton. At the outset, Dr. Hughes said he had been brought up under the influence of Conservative traditions in the east, and had emancipated himself gradually before locating in Manitoba. He showed how his opinions had evolved. After dwelling upon his efforts several years ago to effect reforms by organizing an independent party, he said he had now come to the conclusion that the Liberals truly represented the spirit of progress and were more representative of the national aspirations of the people.

Endorse the G. T. P.

D. C. McEwen of North Brandon moved

ton represents not only the west, but in an especial sense the electors of this constituency. His presence has proved inspiring to his army of supporters, which renews its exertions in the confident belief that his re-election on November 3 is assured by a very large majority.

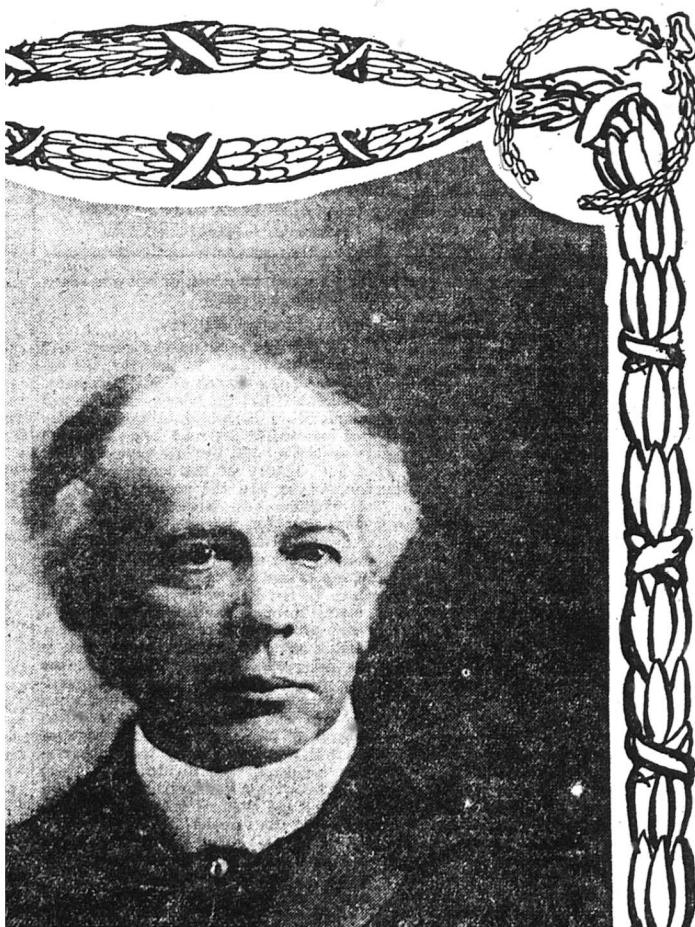
GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILWAY RATES.

Much of the hostile criticism of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the construction and operation of the National Transcontinental Railway is based on the assumption that the company will have unlimited control of the rates charged for traffic, and that it will be able to "water" the capital stock at pleasure for the purpose of making "a few millionaires." Those who talk in this strain ignore the change which has taken place in the railway situation as the result of the creation of the Railway Commission—that is, the permanent commission, made up by Mr. Blair, Dr. Mills and Mr. Bernier. To all who feel uneasy about this aspect of the matter the following passage of the speech of last session on the agreement delivered by Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, may be unreservedly commended:—

I have pointed out before and only repeat it now by way of record, that in the railway act of Canada we have the most unlimited and unqualified power to fix the rates of the Grand Trunk Pacific. There is no limitation such as the late Government placed in the contract of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This Grand Trunk Pacific is to come as fully, as completely, as unreservedly, as respects freight rates, under the control of the Railway Commissioners of Canada as the smallest railway within the Dominion. This point is of the utmost importance, because conditions which might have been necessary in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway with a 10 per cent. clause are not necessary in this case when there is no such clause. Therefore, while I myself would have preferred, for reasons which I gave in the debate last year, that that contract should have remained as it was, still the change that has been made is not open to objection as fully as the hon. gentlemen think it is. The hon. the leader of the Opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden), speaking of it to-day, made repeated references to watered stock upon which dividends would have to be earned and upon which freight rates would have to be computed.

There is no possibility under the legislation respecting this contract for watered stock to be considered in the fixing of freight rates. The railway act, section 309, provides the fullest and most ample authority for the Railway Commission to inquire into all the operations of railway companies, and to find out not only their nominal capital, but to find out exactly what that capital represents, what good was done by the company with it, what value was received, and then the commissioners can judge what capital is to be the basis on which a reasonable interest will be allowed. Section 309 is lengthy, but if the House will permit, I will read it, because it has not yet been read during the discussion. This section provides:

"The board may from time to time, by notice served upon the company, or any officer, servant or agent of the company require it or such officer, servant



D. C. McEwen of North Brandon moved



THE PREMIER.

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the country being called upon for subsidies to new western roads. At the conclusion of the meetings a torchlight procession was formed, and several hundred young men, carrying blazing brooms and Roman candles, escorted the Premier and his party to their private car.

Lady Laurier and Mrs. Guthrie occupied one carriage, and Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Hugh Guthrie another.

Labor Trouble in London.

London, Ont., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—After arrangements had been made for a Liberal mass meeting in the Opera House to-night in the interest of Hon. Chas. S. Hyman it was decided to postpone the gathering because of certain differences existing between the stage hands and the management of the Grand Opera House. It was found that the trouble would keep many labor men away from the Grand, and Hon. Mr. Hyman desires to especially address the labor men when he confronts his friends at the nomination convention. Hon. Mr. Hyman went to Toronto to-day, but intends returning here to-night.

Cape Breton Campaign.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 11.—(Special)—The Liberal campaign in north Cape Breton and Victoria opened this evening with a splendid meeting at Sydney Mines. Manager Johnston of the Nova Scotia Steel Works occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were Hon. W. S. Fielding, Premier Murray, D. D. MacKenzie, Dr. A. Kendall and Alexander Johnston. Mr. Fielding, who was received with great cheering, said in those later days the Conservative party had been unable to grasp the position held by it when led by men like Sir John Macdonald. Speaking generally, it had become a party of obstructionists. He quoted as a striking instance the Conservative opposition to the Witney coal legislation. No one to-day will deny the development in Cape Breton as the result of liberal legislation.

rendered the west by the Minister of the Interior. Other speakers were A. E. Hill of Griswold, Arch. McPhail of North Brandon, J. M. Roddick of South Brandon, J. G. Rattray of Pipestone, K. Murdoch of Avondale.

Converted to Liberalism.

A dramatic flavor was afforded by the satirizing speech by Dr. Hughes of Souris, formerly a prominent Conservative, who announced his conversion to Liberalism, and declared his unwavering loyalty to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Clifford Wilson. At the outset, Dr. Hughes said he had been brought up under the influence of Conservative traditions in the past, and had emancipated himself gradually before locating in Manitoba. He showed how his opinions had evolved. After dwelling upon his efforts several years ago to effect reforms by organizing an independent party, he said he had now come to the conclusion that the Liberals truly represented the spirit of progress and were more representative of the national aspirations of the people.

Endorse the G. T. P.

D. C. McEwen of North Brandon moved, seconded by W. T. Johnston of Wanessa, the following motion, which was adopted, amidst a tremendous outburst of cheering:—

"This Liberal convention, representing all parts of the Dominion constituency of Brandon, decides to place on record with more than ordinary satisfaction its appreciation of the magnificent policy of the Liberal Government during the past eight years under the distinguished leadership of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Especially do we note with pride its vigorous policy, which has had in view development of the great west, a policy which under the administration of the Hon. Clifford Sifton has resulted in untold benefits to all classes. We further desire to place on record in the strongest way our hearty support of the policy of the Government in respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific. We believe the introduction of this system will not only result in real competition, thereby materially reducing the present charges, but will also greatly help forward the further growth and development of our country, and especially of the west. We believe the construction of this railway will still further be of untold benefit to workingmen, to business men, as well as to the agriculturists, and will result in a further era of continued prosperity in every part of our great Dominion."

Confidence in Mr. Sifton.

The arrival of Hon. Clifford Sifton has already greatly stimulated interest in the campaign, and aroused his supporters to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Although last night's train did not reach here until 1.30 this morning, nearly two hours late, the Minister of the Interior was welcomed by a big crowd at the depot. Mr. Sifton's reception was spontaneous and hearty.

Throughout the day evidences of his popularity with the citizens of Brandon and the farmers from outlying districts were not wanting. The dominant note appears to be a warm admiration of his administrative capacity, coupled with legitimate pride in the fact that Mr. ~~as~~ ^{as}

CORE ONE FOR SIFTON.

If any demonstration were needed that the development of the West is the development of all Canada, it is to be found in the business statements of some Montreal firms which trade in the great new regions of the Dominion. We publish to-day the estimate of the manager of the Laurie Engine Company, that the business of his firm was last year three times what it was in the first years of the Liberal regime, and with it the statement that the sales in Winnipeg alone last year exceeded those in Montreal. The growth of Winnipeg is the result solely of the vast agricultural development of the Northwest, itself, in turn, the consequence of the wise and liberal fiscal and immigration policy of the Government—Montreal Herald.

enclosure think it is. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden), speaking of it to-day, made repeated references to watered stock upon which dividends would have to be earned and upon which freight rates would have to be computed.

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"The board may from time to time, by notice served upon the company, or any officer, servant or agent of the company, require it, or such officer, servant or agent to furnish the board, at or within any time stated in such notice, a written statement or statements.

showing in so far, and with such detail and particulars, as the board requires, the assets and liabilities of the company—the amount of its stock issued and outstanding—the date at which any such stock was so issued—the amount and nature of the consideration received by the company for such issue—

The amount and the nature of the consideration received by the company for such issue. They cannot take it at 25 cents on the dollar, and, as in the other case, ask to earn interest on the 100 cents which is the nominal value—the amount and share of the consideration received by the company for such issue, and, in case the whole of such consideration was not paid to the company in cash, the nature of the services rendered to or properly received by the company for which any stock was issued—the gross earnings or receipts or expenditure by the company during any periods specified by the board, and the purposes for which such expenditure was made—the amount and nature of any bonus, gift or subsidy, received by the company from any source whatsoever, and the source from which and the time when, and the circumstances under which the same was received or given—the bonds issued at any time by the company, and what portion of the same are outstanding and what portion, if any, have been redeemed—the amount and nature of the consideration received by the company for the issue of such bonds—the character and extent of any liabilities outstanding, chargeable upon the property or undertaking of the company, or any

part thereof, and the consideration received by the company for any such liabilities, and the circumstances under which the same were created—the cost of construction of the company's railway or of any part thereof—the amount and nature of the consideration paid or given by the company for any property acquired by it—the particulars of any lease, contract or arrangement entered into between the company and any other company or person—and generally, the extent, nature, value and particulars of the property, earnings, and business of the company."

Now, sir, with that section before them the Board of Railway Commissioners are clothed with ample power to inquire into the issue of all common stock, into the manner in which this common stock is received by the Grand Trunk and the value which they give to the Grand Trunk Pacific for that stock, the purposes to which the money so received—if the payment is in money—is devoted and the value in money or in any other form of any assistance which the Grand Trunk Railway render in return for that stock. On every question of that kind the Board of Railway Commissioners becomes the sole and only judge, and, therefore, there is no chance whatever for watered stock as a basis

NO MOULDERING BRA

THE RECORD OF EIGHT YEARS.

What Has Been Achieved in the Postal Service.

USEFULNESS ENLARGED

Facilities to Public Increased in Every Direction.

With Greatly Reduced Rates, Largely Increased Service and Better Remuneration to the Staff, the Annual Deficit Is Converted Into a Handsome Surplus.

The eminently satisfactory report of the Postoffice Department for the year which closed on the 30th of June last invites a retrospective review of the record of this important branch of the Government service and a consideration of the conditions under which results so satisfactory have been accomplished.

After all, the extent to which the department has proved its usefulness in meeting the requirements and the convenience of the people, rather than the balance sheet which it presents, must in the last analysis be the test by which the degree of success which has attended its administration is determined. When both these most important conditions are shown to have been met, then the result may, indeed, be regarded as satisfactory. Coming as it does so closely in touch with the every-day social and commercial life of the people, any defects in the work of the department speedily attract attention. It is essential that the postoffice in all its details keep pace with the changing conditions, and especially is prompt recognition of newly-developing requirements necessary in a young country where the prairie or the silent forest of to-day becomes the thriving settlement or the busy mining camp of to-morrow, demanding postal service with all the certainty and regularity to which the dwellers in the older settlements are accustomed.

Changes Wrought in Eight Years.

A comparison of the postoffice of today with the service as it was only eight years ago reveals phenomenal development in every branch, in keeping with the great progress which has marked that period of our history. The postoffice differs from almost every other branch of the Government service in that it had its origin and was established not for the purpose of taxing the people or as a necessary portion of the

pire has already made itself felt in various ways.

The Domestic Rate.

Greater in importance from an economic standpoint to the mass of the people, however, is the reduction of the domestic rate of postage by 33 per cent., one of the most meritorious and noteworthy features of the administration of Sir Wm. Mulock. While the reduction in the Imperial rate is larger, being 60 per cent. of the former rate, owing to the volume of business done, the saving to the people from this reduction in the domestic rate is by far the greatest. While the whole of the increase of 143,000,000, or 120 per cent., in the number of letters carried through the Canadian postoffice in eight years may not all be attributable to the reduction in rates, there can be no doubt that it has materially stimulated the use of the mails for all purposes.

A Striking Contrast.

In striking contrast to the action of the Postmaster-General was the pessimism which characterized the former administration upon the question of a reduction in the rates. In the last budget speech, which he delivered in 1896, but few months before Sir Wm. Mulock assumed the portfolio of Postmaster-General, Hon. George E. Foster referred to the demand for a reduction in the following words:

"There is now a deficit of somewhere near \$800,000 between the total receipts and total expenditures of our postal service, and this, I fear, makes the time somewhat distant when what otherwise might be fairly asked for can be granted—that is, a reduction upon the rates of postage in this country."

The difference between the methods of administration pursued by his predecessor and those of Sir Wm. Mulock was the difference between the old and present rates of postage. And when the reduction was proposed Sir Charles Tupper predicted that it meant a loss of \$1,000,000 in the revenue. The results show that instead of a loss of revenue, except temporarily, there has been a very material increase. With the reduction of the domestic and Imperial postage rates, not only has there been a decrease of revenue and a correspondingly large increase in the deficit which annually marked the administration of the department under the Conservative Government, but the Postmaster-General found himself able also to recommend a reduction in the rate to the United States similar to that in domestic postage.

The Postal Note System.

The need of an improved method of sending small sums of money from one part of the country to the other and even to foreign countries was long felt by the great mass of the people not in business or having bank accounts. This has been met by the institution of the postal note system, which from the day it was inaugurated has been steadily growing in favor, its simplicity and freedom from red tape rendering it an extremely popular institution.

Better Money Order Facilities.

Prior to 1896 the Canadian Postoffice only had an interchange of postal

PRAISE FROM A FOE.

It is not often that an approval from a political opponent can be quoted on the eve of an election. The following reference in *The Mail and Empire* to the author of the new militia act is all the more impressive—

"Here is a military monster, no martinet laying down the law and binding it in red ink. Rather do we see a broad-minded man of the world, by profession a soldier, doing his utmost to harmonize warring interests. He approaches the business man, hat in hand, so to speak, and quietly offers to discuss with him some aspects of the great question of military defence. He does not order and swagger about in jingling spurs, but pleads only for an hour or so of one's spare time. He realizes that Canadians are not a military people, and that all their tastes are toward peaceful pursuits, but he points out the necessity of a measure of preparedness as a preventive of war. He makes the military business subservient to one's ordinary affairs, and does not insist that, at all costs, the citizen must make time to spend in rifle practice. He makes it as easy as possible for everyone who desires to do so to become familiar with the rudiments of soldiering. He has no abuse nor reproaches for those who refuse to discuss the matter."

In justice to *The Mail and Empire*, it should be explained that the approval was published under the mistaken notion that Lord Dundonald, and not Sir Frederick Borden, was entitled to the credit of having drafted the act.

number of postoffice savings banks in operation, and the volume of business in them, either as regards the number of accounts opened, the transactions recorded or the amounts deposited, all indicate that increased effort in the directions enumerated and in minor matters to meet the convenience of the public has been successful. In the internal administration of the department the efficiency of the service has been promoted by businesslike methods of dealing with the staff. Old regulations which had remained in force for a quarter of a century were revised and made applicable to present conditions. Especially effective were these changes in stimulating the whole staff towards greater efficiency, and an even keener appreciation of the responsibilities of the department to the public. Experience in the service was associated with merit and proficiency in the performance of duty as the road to preferment. Increased remuneration in all branches and an improvement in the conditions of service have also contributed toward increased efficiency and encouraged a spirit of emulation among the staff. As an illustration of the devotion to duty which characterizes the department, the fidelity of an official who when the trains were blocked with snow last winter shouldered his mail bag and struggled for forty miles over the badly drifted road to deliver the treasured mail to the nearest point whence it could be despatched. Other instances where the railway mail service succeeded in getting mails through when the express lines were snowbound were numerous last winter, striking tributes to the efficient organization and endurance of the staff.

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entire tariff into a revenue tariff. It did Canada a great deal of good indirectly by creating the best possible feeling towards us in the minds of our very best and largest customers, and indeed it may be said in many cases to have secured for us a substantial though not a legal, preference in the English market. For myself, I have always advocated the preference as being much more in the interest of the Canadian consumer than of the English producer, though I was quite willing to benefit the latter also if the opportunity should occur, and I admit frankly that I was very sorry that it was found necessary to make any change in it.

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essential that the postoffice in all its details keep pace with the changing conditions, and especially is prompt recognition of newly-developing requirements necessary in a young country where the prairie or the silent forest of to-day becomes the thriving settlement or the busy mining camp of to-morrow, demanding postal service with all the certainty and regularity to which the dwellers in the older settlements are accustomed.

Changes Wrought in Eight Years.

A comparison of the postoffice of to-day with the service as it was only eight years ago reveals phenomenal development in every branch, in keeping with the great progress which has marked that period of our history. The postoffice differs from almost every other branch of the Government service in that it had its origin and was established not for the purpose of taxing the people or as a necessary portion of the machinery of government, but as a public utility. There is perhaps no better criterion of the degree of usefulness to which the department has attained than the extent to which the people avail themselves of the facilities it affords. The records show that during the past year the volume of business as indicated by the number of letters carried was more than double what it was in 1896, which would be regarded as a most satisfactory expansion of business for any ordinary commercial concern.

The results obtained are a gratifying demonstration of the wisdom of applying ordinary business principles to the administration of the department. The Postmaster-General, Sir Wm. Mulock, has not been content to sit down and wait for the business to come to him, secure in the knowledge that Parliament had given him a monopoly. Like the active head of a private corporation, he has taken energetic steps to increase the volume of business.

Imperial Penny Postage.

The greatest reform, the most far-reaching in its effects, and that which has brought Canada most prominently before the British Empire, is the realization of the dream of Imperialists for many years—an Imperial penny postage, the inauguration of which between Canada and the United Kingdom makes Christmas Day of 1898 a red-letter day in Imperial history. The subsequent extension of the system to all parts of the empire has served to emphasize to the world the unity of the empire as a living actuality. Following up the Imperial idea, Canada led the way in agitating for the reduction of the postal rates upon newspapers and periodicals between the Dominion, the mother country and other parts of the empire. The comparatively low rates which prevailed between the United States and Canada had long given alien publications a decided advantage over those of the mother country, and the effect of the wide distribution of these publications of alien sympathy was not calculated to foster or strengthen the Imperial sentiment.

As a result of the efforts of the Postmaster-General Canadian newspapers and periodicals are now carried through the mails to the United Kingdom and other parts of the empire at the same rate as in the Dominion. The beneficial effect of a wider dissemination of Canadian views and sentiment throughout the various parts of the em-

been a decrease of revenue and a correspondingly large increase in the deficit which annually marked the administration of the department under the Conservative Government, but the Postmaster-General found himself able also to recommend a reduction in the rate to the United States similar to that in domestic postage.

The Postal Note System.

The need of an improved method of sending small sums of money from one part of the country to the other and even to foreign countries was long felt by the great mass of the people not in business or having bank accounts. This has been met by the institution of the postal note system, which from the day it was inaugurated has been steadily growing in favor, its simplicity and freedom from red tape rendering it an extremely popular institution.

Better Money Order Facilities.

Prior to 1896 the Canadian Postoffice only had an interchange of postal money orders with a limited number of postoffices, some 5,000, in the United States, chiefly in the larger cities. To a people so large a proportion of whom have friends and relatives scattered all over the United States this limited service was very unsatisfactory. As a result of negotiations the customers of the Postmaster-General now have the opportunity of obtaining money orders upon a much larger number of postoffices in the United States—now some 28,000 more than formerly. That these increased facilities were appreciated is evidenced by the fact that in two years from the date they were offered to the people the number of money orders issued on United States offices increased by 72 per cent. That the advantage was not all one-sided, merely affording facilities for sending money out of the country to enrich our neighbors, is proved by an increase during the same period of 98 per cent. in the number of orders issued by United States offices upon the Canadian department. The money order system has also been extended to Newfoundland, Norway, the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Trinidad and other countries, thus materially enlarging the sphere of usefulness of the department.

At home the facilities for transmission of money through the safe and inexpensive medium of the postoffice have also been greatly increased. The number of money order and postal note offices have been multiplied by many times, resulting in an increase of some 250 per cent. in the amount transmitted by this method.

A Valuable Innovation.

Another innovation, the value of which is becoming more and more apparent as its operation continues, is the special delivery system, by which for a small extra charge over the regular postage a letter is delivered by special messenger immediately after the arrival of the mail at the office of destination, making the postal service in many cases practically equal in rapidity with the telegraph. The utility and advantage of prompt delivery of mail matter in cases where expedition is imperative is at once apparent.

Large Increases Everywhere.

The opening up of the trackless wastes of the snowbound Yukon to the enterprising and adventurous miner threw a heavy responsibility upon the postoffice. The difficulties of establishing a postal service to this far off land have, however, been overcome, and the regularity with which it is maintained is not the least creditable feature of the recent history of the department. In every branch large increases in the volume of transactions are reported, the mileage of conveyance of mails, the

greater efficiency, and an even keener appreciation of the responsibilities of the department to the public. Experience in the service was associated with merit and proficiency in the performance of duty as the road to preferment. Increased remuneration in all branches and an improvement in the conditions of service have also contributed toward increased efficiency and encouraged a spirit of emulation among the staff. As an illustration of the devotion to duty which characterizes the department, the fidelity of an official who when the trains were blocked with snow last winter shouldered his mail bag and struggled for forty miles over the badly drifted road to deliver the treasured mail to the nearest point whence it could be despatched. Other instances where the railway mail service succeeded in getting mails through when the express lines were snowbound were numerous last winter, striking tributes to the efficient organization and endurance of the staff.

In a word, the Postoffice Department, under Sir William Mulock, having materially increased the service in every direction, having given deserved encouragement to country postmasters and the staff generally in the way of increased remuneration, and having materially reduced the rates of postage to the people, has succeeded in converting a deficit of \$780,000 to a handsome surplus.

TAXES, REVENUE, PREFERENCE.

In his speech on the annual budget last session, Sir Richard Cartwright drew a careful, intelligent, and intelligible distinction between taxes and revenue. Speaking in reply to Mr. A. C. Bell, member for Pictou, N.S., he made the following remarks:—

But although there were these points of agreement between myself and my hon. friend, there are also points of difference between us. The hon. gentleman says that we increased the taxes. I want to call the hon. gentleman's attention to a little confusion of mind. Taxes and revenue are not the same thing, as he seems to have supposed. We did not increase the taxes; we greatly increased the revenue and greatly reduced the taxes. (Applause.) The effect of the British preference was far-reaching; it was enormously to reduce the rate of taxation in this country, both nominally and still more really. Then, sir, in the first place, as hon. gentlemen opposite now appear to admit, it went a very long way indeed to convert the less than \$8,000,000, while the new Can-

ada's gratuitous importation into it of the separate school question. Curiously enough, The English Pall Mall Gazette had on the same past election morning the following tribute to the successful Premier:—

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The contrast between the present and the immediate past shows that the long fight of the Liberals was not a waste of energy—that they did not take an exaggerated or distorted view of the importance of fiscal stability.

The Canada of 1896 had an aggregate trade of \$239,000,000. The new Canada has a trade of \$470,000,000. The Canada of the old regime had deposits in the savings banks and chartered banks aggregating \$183,000,000. The Canada of to-day has deposits aggregating \$423,000,000. The Canada of 1896 was feeling a depressing exodus so keenly that the men who courageously alluded to it were condemned as decrying their country. Now we have one hundred thousand settlers a year coming into the Northwest, adding to the productive capacity of the country.

The Canada we have left behind had a customs revenue of \$19,000,000, so levied as to cause commercial stagnation. To-day we have a customs revenue of \$37,000,000, so intelligently adjusted as to be a scarcely perceptible burden. The old Canada had an excise revenue of very long way indeed to convert the less than \$8,000,000, while the new Can-

A GOVERNMENT THAT DO

Critics think it smart to declare that the Government does the rain to fall or the fruit to ripen. That is true, but we need what the Government does not do.

The Government has established cold storage transportation to the British markets, making a complete chain from the creameries and the refrigerator car service to the cold storage points of export and the mechanical cold storage chambers. This matter was neglected under Conservative rule, although the United States had similar services before 1896.

The Government has secured the removal of the cattle quarantine. This embargo put Canadian cattle raisers at a serious disadvantage, after negotiations by Mr. Fisher at Washington, resulting in the United States' exports of cattle to the United States.

The Government has adopted practical methods in the distribution, so that every farmer can profit immediately by the kindly experiments.

The Government does not cause the fruit to ripen, but it pest, gives information as to the best grades for various local transportation methods which insure the highest prices, opens products and relieves the farmer of unnecessary burdens of taxation.

The farmers of Canada do not ask to be "coddled." The plough is the arbiter of his own fortunes. There are t matter how industrious or farsighted, cannot do for himself, cognize that since 1896 those things have been better done than

The condition of rural Canada was never more satisfactory. Gages are being reduced or wiped off, better buildings and conveniences provided that make the life of women on the farms in the past. Why should not the farmers of Canada vote for t

ING BRANCHES NOW.

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A FIREBRAND.

Hamilton Spectator, Oct. 11:—He must have been a stupid fellow of a joker who hung up in the Armoury the legend, "A Preference to British Kin," in welcome to a man who hasn't a drop of British blood in his veins, and whose heart, he boasts, is in France.

— The Laurier idea in Quebec: No British person shall be Premier of Canada.

Speaking to a British audience last night, Sir Wilfrid did not say, as he did at Sorel the other day, "I am one of you."

The Grits will now tell us that because Sir Wilfrid did not mention it in his Hamilton speech, it is absurd to say that he and his Bourassas are running a fierce race campaign in Quebec.

Sir Wilfrid's speech last night was remarkable in one respect. For the first time in his political life he neglected, in an Ontario speech, to introduce the race cry by affirming boastfully that he was a French-Canadian and was proud of it. Some wise Ontario Grit has been coaching his leader.

ada has an excise revenue of \$12,000,000.

But the most striking contrast between the old and the new is found in Canada's place in the empire. Our participation in the defence of the empire in the hour of need and our recognition of Imperial unity in the preferential tariff have given us a position and standing in the councils of the nations that could never have been achieved under the old, narrow, obstructive and hickstering regime. Let us show our appreciation of the worthy man under whose guidance we have achieved such worthy eminence.

BEST IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Population flows as naturally as water from where conditions of life are onerous to where they are favorable. There can be no better immigration policy than a wise adjustment of public burdens and the opening of good opportunities for industry and commerce. Without these essentials the most elaborate system of immigration must inevitably fail, for men will be brought in by a road that will soon lead them out again.

Nowhere is the contrast between the present and the past more strongly marked than in the immigration policy. The Laurier Government has not only made conditions favorable for every line of useful industry, but has pursued a vigorous immigration policy, which has brought our advantages prominently to the notice of the best classes available in Britain.

During the past five years 313,000 immigrants came to the Dominion, as compared with 113,000 during the last five years of the Conservative policy. And our best immigration agents have been the successful settlers who have written home to their friends describing the broader opportunities of the new Dominion. Homestead entries from 1896 to 1903 aggregated 74,530, or 13,000 more than under the whole 18 years of Conservative rule.

The land sales by railway companies

GOOD WORK OF FORESTRY MEN.

Forest Fire Rangers Furnish the Protection.

RAIRIE TREE PLANTING.

Excellent Showing of Department in Three Years.

Two Million Trees Sent to Settlers—Forest Reserves to be Used to Conserve Rainfall.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Mr. L. Stewart, the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, has just returned to Ottawa from the west, where he has been for over three months looking after the work of his branch. In an interview with The Globe correspondent, Mr. Stewart gave some interesting details of this service. To meet the need of protection to the existing forests, a system of guardianship, with forest fire rangers, was organized and has already done splendid service. These forest fire rangers are selected from men residing in or near the district where they are employed, and at the close of each season the supervising officers make a general report of the work done under their supervision, and a few extracts from these are valuable.

Mr. James Leamy, the Dominion Crown timber agent in British Columbia, who has had charge there since the work was started, reported at the close of the first season's work in 1901 that he considers the work done by the fire rangers during that season was very efficacious, not only in putting out fires, but largely in preventing them. A very large quantity of timber would have been destroyed.

Mr. D. J. McDonald, Assistant Crown Timber Agent at Kamloops, reported the same year that the fires north and south of Revelstoke would have done no doubt a great amount of damage had it not been for the work of the rangers and those who were engaged for a short time assisting them, who fought the fire by way of cutting ditches through the moss and fire breaks through the timber; one ditch north of Revelstoke having to be cut almost two miles long to prevent the destruction of timber on berth 73, and that two other fires were handled in the same way.

Big Fires Prevented.

The season of 1902 was also a very dry one, and again very little damage was done to the Dominion timber in British Columbia, whereas just beyond this belt on Provincial territory which was not guarded serious loss was experienced, and across the international boundary in Washington State most disastrous fires raged for weeks.

The owners of timber limits are assessed for part of the cost of guarding and in this connection the testimony of two of the largest lumber companies is very conclusive. One of them says:—"In the district in which our

SINGING OUT OF TUNE.

At Mr. Borden's Picton meeting Sir Mackenzie Bowell, as reported by The Toronto News, dwelt on the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had expressed himself in favor of Government ownership of all waterways, but not of railways; yet shortly after this statement the Government had bought a bankrupt railway, and Mr. Emmerson had lately stated that they were going to buy another. Speaking for himself, Sir Mackenzie said he was opposed to Government running of railways, which was vastly different to Government ownership.

Immediately afterwards Mr. R. H. Hubbs, on behalf of the Conservatives of Prince Edward, read to Mr. Borden an address, including the following paragraph:—

"With the Hon. Mr. Blair, we believe that were the Grand Trunk Pacific owned and operated by the people of Canada, it would regulate the transportation rates of all other railways crossing the Canadian part of the continent, the result being of inestimable advantage to every farmer and manufacturer, and indirectly every citizen of Canada. With an eager anticipation we look forward to an early date when you, as First Minister of Canada, will be able to carry such a policy to a successful fulfilment through a Government owned and operated railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Mr. Borden has succeeded in hopelessly mystifying his followers on the railway issue. There are evidently Maclean Conservatives, who go for operation by the people, and Bowell Tories, who don't want any bankrupt railways on any terms. The choir will have to train a little more. It is badly out of tune.

ed on this location, about 50 acres got ready for cultivation, and considerable seed sown. This will not only permit the branch to grow a large number of trees for annual distribution, but will also be a model forest nursery station where experiments can be conducted with all varieties of forest trees suited to this northern climate. As the farms of the applicants for trees are all inspected and thorough preparation of soil and care in planting and after planting insisted on, these plantations, which are scattered here and there from the Red River to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, will furnish object lessons on proper methods in this line of work to the people throughout the prairie districts.

The staff of the forestry branch consists of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, two other regular assistants, four inspectors of tree planting employed during the summer, and about forty forest fire rangers. The appropriation for the past year was \$40,000.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

Once upon a time the people of a certain congregation made up their minds they would have no pastor who could not by his prayers secure for them at all times the kind of weather that suited them. They made known far and wide their determination, and thus otherwise eligible candidates for their pulpit were either kept from applying, or rejected, because they feared to undertake the unavoidable duty of providing the desired weather. At last one, more quick-witted than the rest, when asked if he would agree to assume the task,

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The land sales by railway companies in the Northwest for the four years from 1892 to 1896 aggregated 471,608 acres for \$1,144,530, and for the four years from 1899 to 1903 7,700,212 acres for \$26,632,130.

The change has been accomplished by ceasing to needlessly burden agriculture with tariff imposts, by simplifying land regulations, by releasing millions of acres from railway control, by holding the land for actual settlers, by encouraging industry, and by appointing competent men to make the claims of the Dominion known in the mother land.

CONSERVATIVES FOR LAURIER.

The Quebec Conservative leaders are finding considerable difficulty in their campaign. Many prominent Conservatives in that city declare that they will vote for the Government. Col. J. Turnbull voiced the sentiments of a large body of Conservatives a few evenings ago in the Garrison Club, when he was heard to say that he was a Conservative and never voted for a Liberal in his life, but would vote for Laurier on the 3rd of November next, and that those who voted differently would be voting against the interests of Quebec city.—Toronto News.

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The owners of timber limits are assessed for part of the cost of guarding and in this connection the testimony of two of the largest lumber companies is very conclusive. One of them says:—"In the district in which our limits are situated we had not a single fire last season, although there were two months of the driest kind of weather, and we attribute this result largely to the activity of the Government fire rangers, and feel that it would be a serious mistake not to follow up this important matter every year. Another writes as follows:—"Re fire wardens, we think that these men did very effective work last season in the prevention of forest fires, and strongly recommend on our part the appointment of them each season."

Good Work This Year.

During 1903 there was considerable rain in British Columbia and the western territories, and only a few fires were reported, with no serious damage. The present has been an exceptionally dry season in that part of the Dominion, and also in the adjoining States and territories, resulting again in great destruction to valuable timber where it was left unguarded. Seeing the danger that threatened our timber, the ranging staff was increased, and in certain cases outside men were employed in fighting fire where necessary. The result so far has been very little loss this season of merchantable timber in our territory, with perhaps one exception, viz., along the Crow's Nest Pass in western Alberta, where certain limits owned by Senator McLaren have, it is feared, suffered to a considerable extent.

Permanent Forest Reserves.

Another matter that is engaging the attention of this branch of the department is the setting aside of permanent forest reserves in advance of settlement. This is in itself a great work. Owing to the limited rainfall in the Territories it is of first importance that what precipitation is deposited should be conserved as far as possible, and this can only be done by preserving the forests at the sources of the streams. The proper management of these reserves is another matter coming up for attention. When it is considered that the Dominion possesses in its own right independent of the Provinces a vast area of timber land extending from Labrador on the east to Alaska on the west, and from the north boundary of Quebec, Ontario and the prairie sections of the Northwest north to the arctic regions, and that prairie timber now so valuable for pulp is found in every part of this whole region, it will be seen that it deserves the greatest attention.

Trees For the Prairie.

A system of co-operation with the prairie settlers in growing forest trees on their homesteads was started three years ago, and is now assuming large proportions. Nearly 2,000,000 trees were sent out to settlers this season. These have up to the present been mostly grown from seed on the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, but it was found wise to centralize this work at one place, and 160 acres about a mile south of Indian Head Station was selected. Buildings have been erect-

planting insisted on, these plantations, which are scattered here and there from the Red River to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, will furnish object lessons on proper methods in this line of work to the people throughout the prairie districts.

The staff of the forestry branch consists of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, two other regular assistants, four inspectors of tree planting employed during the summer, and about forty forest fire rangers. The appropriation for the past year was \$40,000.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

Once upon a time the people of a certain congregation made up their minds they would have no pastor who could not by his prayers secure for them at all times the kind of weather that suited them. They made known far and wide their determination, and thus otherwise eligible candidates for their pulpit were either kept from applying, or rejected, because they feared to undertake the unavoidable duty of providing the desired weather. At last one, more quick-witted than the rest, when asked if he would agree to assume the task, promptly replied that whenever they came to him with a unanimous request for any particular kind of weather he would secure it by prayer. He was immediately installed in the pulpit, which he continued to fill for many years, because the congregation never could be unanimous as to what it wanted. One is reminded of this old story by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's humorous comment in his Hamilton speech on the subject of "adequate protection":—

"Now, gentlemen, you have, as far as the policy of the Conservative party is concerned upon the fiscal question, you have the words. What is a word? What is a name? The word is the name, 'Adequate protection.' What is adequate protection? I want to know what it does not mean. I want to know if there is any man who can define to me what is adequate protection. If there is any man in the audience or outside of it that can define to me and tell me what is adequate protection he would render me a great service—not to me only, but to Mr. Borden himself, the author of the phrase. Mr. Borden invented the expression, but Mr. Borden has never defined what he means by it. He simply used it. A certain gentleman of France, a man of great eminence, a great writer of books, wrote a letter to a friend one day. The friend could not decipher it, and he brought it to the writer, and he looked at the copy, at his own writing, for a few minutes, then he looked at his friend and said: 'Do you think that my eyes are better than yours?' It is just in that way. The writer of that letter could not decipher it. Mr. Borden has invented the expression, but neither he nor anybody else can tell the people what it really means. Adequate protection—notice it means everything to everybody. Those who are in the Conservative party that want the American tariff—I do not want the American tariff; I want the Canadian tariff—I can say that is just what they want. There are men who say that adequate protection is too high. 'I don't want 50 or 75 per cent.; we will make it 10 per cent. That is my protection.' Others say, 'I want 10 per cent.,' and they say, 'Adequate protection is my protection.'

"Let him come to office, let him try to please the men who are attracted by the words adequate protection, and you will have such confusion as the world never saw since the tower of Babel."

LAURIER AND THE LAR

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Growth of Our Exports to Great Britain.

EFFECT OF PREFERENCE

Farmers Reaping the Benefit of Liberal Policy.

British Attention Centred on Canada by the Preferential Tariff of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Statistics of Trade Increases.

Canada's Agricultural Exports.

Under Conservative rule,
1889-96 \$368,710,078
Under Liberal rule, 1896-
1904 679,782,563
Increase \$311,272,585

Fortunately for Canada, elaborate statistics are not necessary to prove her prosperity under the Liberal regime. From the selection of the Laurier Cabinet of business administrators and specialists, the tariff revision, and the return tide of exports following the British preference, an impetus has been given our trade which is the most remarkable incident in our commercial history.

The Government wisely saw the line of development for which we were best suited, that of agriculture, and the figures above show the result that has been reached. The British preference gave Canada an advertisement in the motherland—putting it on that basis for the moment—which greatly increased the demand for Canadian products. That feature, in conjunction with the extension of agricultural education under both Mr. Fisher in the Dominion and Mr. Dryden in Ontario, forced the planets to the proper positions for our agricultural prosperity.

Canada Becomes Known.

When in 1897 the preferential tariff was given and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the central figure of the visiting colonial statesmen in England, the wealth of Canada became known to the mass of British people as never before. The London correspondent of The Montreal Star, the Conservative organ of our sister Province, reflected the feeling there in this way:—"The budget speech of Hon. Mr. Fielding attracts a good deal of attention. I heard a Conservative member of Parliament say this morning, 'Our Ministers jaw, jaw, jaw, and do little but jaw about the unity of the empire, but Canada keeps on doing, doing, doing.' The London Times said it was 'the most remarkable step yet made toward the fiscal confederation of the empire.' The London correspondent of The New York Times found this situation:—"For the first time in my experience, England and the English are regarding Canadians and the Dominion with affectionate enthusiasm." The London Bullionist said:—"While the Canadian Tories were waiting for the millenium to come to them, the Canadian Liberals set about

TOO BRITISH FOR THEM.

Le Journal, of Montreal, the Conservative organ, declares that Sir Wilfrid Laurier failed to make an impression upon his audience at Sorel, a failure due to the absence of warmth in his language, which Le Journal attributes to his "English associations and English ideals."

This is a variant of Sir Charles Tupper's famous verdict (rendered in Quebec): "Laurier is too British for me." It is the sort of thing Laurier had to contend with in his own Province in the last two general elections and will have to contend with again.—London Advertiser.

in prices has made living more expensive for the people of the cities. This has, however, been more than offset by the high wages ruling for labor, skilled and unskilled, and by the steady employment which tariff readjustment and stability has supplied.

How Exports Increase.

Entering the realm of statistics, prosperity is as evident as it is in the totally altered conditions of every-day life. Our total agricultural exports to all countries in 1889 were \$37,304,818; in 1896, \$50,591,002, and in 1904 it had jumped to \$114,441,863. The British market takes nearly nine-tenths of our agricultural products and animals and their produce. The following table shows how our agricultural exports to Great Britain alone have grown in the last eight years:—

1896	\$42,074,387
1897	47,108,233
1898	67,484,229
1899	60,052,542
1900	71,566,505
1901	66,523,658
1902	80,661,501
1903	96,205,620
1904	100,951,992

It is a matter of history how our exports have developed along certain lines, notably in cheese, bacon and wheat. The following table shows the exports to Great Britain in 1896, 1900 and 1904 of a few of the more important lines:—

Canada's Exports to Great Britain.

	1896	1900	1904
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Horned cattle, living	\$6,816,361	\$7,579,080	\$10,046,851
Butter	893,053	4,947,000	4,403,004

Cheese	13,924,672	19,812,670	24,138,285
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Eggs	704,785	1,447,030	1,036,035
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Bacon and hams	4,370,340	12,749,175	12,996,720
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Wheat	5,677,037	11,350,942	17,309,285
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Wheat flour	347,685	1,665,708	3,568,450
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As the demand of the British market will remain almost unlimited, and as no hostile tariff need be expected in that quarter, Canada will be fortunate if she retains the services of business administrators who know how to develop a trade, and to enable the farmers to realize the best results from our unlimited agricultural heritage.

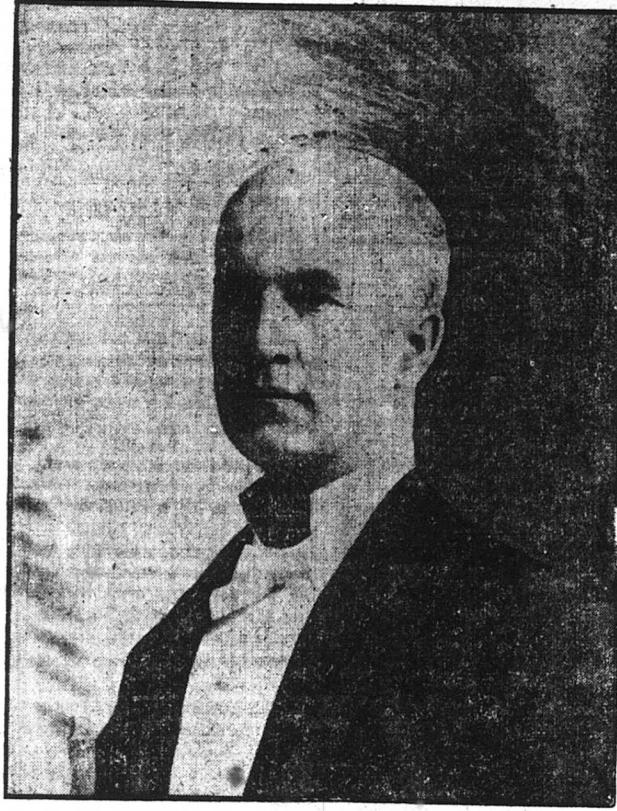
BRITISH FARMERS NOT PLEASED.

Canadian Government's Fine Exhibit at Islington.

London, Oct. 12.—The Canadian Government for the first time send a collection of dairy produce and dressed poultry to the Dairy Show at Islington, the excellence of which is admitted, but one gathers that the British dairy farmer does not view it with favor. Lord Crewe said that one cannot fail to think that to some extent it competes with our own produce.

OVER FIFTEEN MILLION.

Surplus of the Dominion For the Last Fiscal Year.



HON. A. B. AYLESWORTH

One of the leading jurists of Canada, who has joined the Laurier Government.

Ontario Candidates in the Field.

CONSTITUENCY.	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.
Algoma E.	A. E. Dymont	B. H. Turner
Algoma W.	J. J. Kehoe	A. C. Boyce
Brant.	C. B. Heyd	A. J. Ludlow
Brantford.	D. Derbyshire	J. Culbert
Brockville.	J. E. Campbell	J. J. Donnelly
Bruce N.	P. H. Mackenzie	L. L. Bland
Bruce S.		Dr. Barr
Carleton.		A. Broder
Dufferin.	Dr. Chamberlain	H. A. Ward
Dundas.	A. B. Aylesworth	A. B. Ingram
Durham.	W. E. Hepburn	J. Robinson (Ind.)
Elgin E.	R. F. Sutherland	J. W. Hanna
Elgin W.	A. H. Clarke, K.C.	L. Wigle
Essex N.	W. J. Shibley	M. Avery
Essex S.		D. R. Macdonald
Frontenac.		J. D. Reid
Glengarry.		Dr. Sproule
Grenville.		T. I. Thomson
Grey E.	W. P. Telford	C. McKinnon
Grey N.	H. H. Miller	
Grey S.		D. Henderson
Haldimand.	J. S. Deacon	Samuel Barker
Halton.	Ald. J. M. Eastwood	Frank C. Bruce
Hamilton E.	Adam Zimmerman	W. B. Northrup
Hamilton W.	G. E. Deroche	E. Gus Porter
Hastings E.	B. O. Lott	Dr. T. Chisholm
Hastings W.		
Huron E.	Dr. P. Macdonald	
Huron S.		
Huron W.	Robt. Holmes	E. N. Lewis
Kent E.	D. A. Gordon	B. Willson
Kent W.	Geo. Stephens	H. S. Clements
Kingston.	Hon. W. Harty	
Lambton E.	J. Cowan	J. E. Armstrong
Lambton W.	Dr. T. G. Johnston	Jas. Clancy
Lanark N.	F. B. Caldwell	Dr. Preston
Lanark S.		
Leeds.		
Lennox and Addington.	Hiram Keech	E. A. Lancaster
Lincoln.	E. J. Lovelace	
London.		
Middlesex E.	J. M. McEvoy	Peter Elson
Middlesex W.	V. S. Calvert	J. D. Drummond
Middlesex N.	R. Boston	Wm. Wright
Muskoka.	D. Marshall	Geo. Gordon
Nipissing.	C. A. McCool	
Norfolk.	Hal. B. Donly	
Northumberland E.		

Fisher in the Dominion and Mr. Dryden in Ontario, forced the planets to the proper positions for our agricultural prosperity.

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When in 1897 the preferential tariff was given and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the central figure of the visiting colonial statesmen in England, the wealth of Canada became known to the mass of British people as never before. The London correspondent of The Montreal Star, the Conservative organ of our sister Province, reflected the feeling there in this way:—"The budget speech of Hon. Mr. Fielding attracts a good deal of attention. I heard a Conservative member of Parliament say this morning, 'Our Ministers jaw, jaw, jaw, and do little but jaw about the unity of the empire, but Canada keeps on doing, doing, doing.' The London Times said it was 'the most remarkable step yet made toward the fiscal confederation of the empire.' The London correspondent of The New York Times found this situation:—"For the first time in my experience, England and the English are regarding Canadians and the Dominion with affectionate enthusiasm." The London Bullionist said:—"While the Canadian Tories were waiting for the millenium to come to them, the Canadian Liberals set about seeing what could be done to bring about closer trade relationship between the Dominion and the mother country."

On this side the Departments of Agriculture at Ottawa and in several of the Provinces set about a systematic training for the future market opening out for us. The work of the experimental farms was extended and 'hundreds of educational bulletins scattered. Farmers' institute work was popularized, and live stock fairs placed the latest pointers on fattening animals within the reach of almost every farmer. Cheese-curing and chicken-fattening stations were established, and a cold-storage service secured direct from the remote railway stations to the Liverpool market.

Never so Prosperous.

No one is so blind as not to see the result of this immense scheme, planned by statesmen and executed by business men. The exodus of farmers to the United States has ceased, and instead they are giving of their best to people our own vast fertile areas and reap the advantages of the market we have developed. Agriculture, instead of going backward, has leaped up to and beyond the prosperity of the days of the Russian war a half century ago, which for a generation was recalled as the golden age by farmers whose hopes of the National Policy had been cruelly disappointed. Mortgages are being paid off, money is cheapened, and the loan company has little business to do with the farmer. The small town in Ontario has taken on the airs of a city, for it now caters to people of money and taste, just as do the stores in the larger places. Instead of a front window filled with cheap ginghams, half-dollar lamps, or crude table china, they now display the latest silks or crepe de chenes, beautiful parlor decorations, and cut glass ware to meet the demands of a new taste, never before asserting itself. It is no longer a reproach, as it used to be in the eyes of some, to come "from the country" for agriculture, stimulated by our almost unlimited market, has become a science, the farmer a scientist, and his family, with the rural trolley and daily newspaper, as up-to-date as and often better posted than their urban rivals.

Prices Have Soared.

Not only has the produce been greatly increased, but prices of farmers' produce have risen. The following is a comparison of the highest prices of farmers' produce in the Toronto market as reported in The Globe for October 3, 1896, and the same date, 1904:

1896. 1904.

White wheat	\$ 77½	\$ 1 00
Oats	23	35
Barley	38½	52
Peas	44½	67
Hay, ton	15 00	10 50
Dressed hogs, cwt.	5 25	7 75
Eggs, dozen	15	25
Butter, pound	16	23
Potatoes, bushel	50	70

It cannot be denied that this increase

Wheat flour 347,685 1,665,708 3,568,439 As the demand of the British market will remain almost unlimited, and as no hostile tariff need be expected in that quarter, Canada will be fortunate if she retains the services of business administrators who know how to develop a trade, and to enable the farmers to realize the best results from our unlimited agricultural heritage.

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Canadian Government's Fine Exhibit at Islington.

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OVER FIFTEEN MILLION.

Surplus of the Dominion For the Last Fiscal Year.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—An abounding prosperity throughout Canada is denoted by the revised official figures of the last financial year. The Federal exchequer is full to repletion, and the revenue is exceedingly buoyant. There was a surplus of \$15,227,006 over ordinary expenditure, and a reduction of \$6,321,318 has been made in the public debt. The surplus over all expenditures combined amounts to nearly five millions. Compared with 1902-3, the receipts show a gain of \$4,620,000. In the three main sources of income, customs, excise and postoffice, there were satisfactory augmentations. The sum of \$2,046,878 was paid out for railway subsidies, and \$1,130,041 for iron and steel bounties. The latter is less than for the previous year. The following statement gives the detail of receipts and expenditure:—

Revenue and expenditure on account of consolidated fund—

	Ttl. 1903.	Ttl. 1904.
Customs	\$37,001,726	\$40,762,610
Excise	12,013,779	12,358,708
Postoffice	4,397,832	4,632,324
Public works, including railways	7,088,501	6,971,222
Miscellaneous	5,533,228	5,372,211
 Total	\$66,037,068	\$70,657,078
 Expenditure	\$51,601,902	\$55,430,072
Expenditure on capital account, etc.—		
Public works, railways and canals	\$ 6,174,958	\$ 5,817,773
Dominion lands	449,542	750,760
Militia, capital	428,223	1,299,910
Railway subsidies	1,463,222	2,046,878
Bounty on iron and steel	1,408,252	1,130,041
South African contingencies	130,469	6,818
Northwest Territories rebellion	3,040	2,574
 Total	\$10,051,628	\$11,035,970

VOTE TORY OR —.

That it sees the unfairness of "a solid Quebec," and that a persistence in separating itself from the rest of the provinces and consolidating its support irrespective of political issues, while it will win temporary success, that success will be at the price of endless future disadvantage to Quebec and the French-Canadians. The controlling position is likely to pass rapidly from Quebec in the future. By the last census ten votes went to the west. Since Confederation constituencies have increased from 182 to 214. Population is pouring into the prairie provinces. By 1910 there will be a tremendous change in the distribution of representation geographically. All these matters the people of Quebec will consider carefully before polling day, and all will tend to influence them against a perpetuation of the "solid Quebec" idea.—Ottawa Citizen.

Essex N.	R. F. Sutherland.	J. W. Hanna.
Essex S.	A. H. Clarke, K.C.	L. Wigle.
Frontenac.	W. J. Shibley.	M. Avery.
Glen Garvy.		D. R. Macdonald.
Grenville.		J. D. Reid.
Grey E.	W. P. Telford.	Dr. Sproule.
Grey N.	H. H. Miller.	T. I. Thomson.
Haldimand.		C. McKinnon.
Halton.	J. S. Deacon.	D. Henderson.
Hamilton E.	Ald. J. M. Eastwood.	Samuel Barker.
Hamilton W.	Adam Zimmerman.	Frank C. Bruce.
Hastings E.	G. E. Deroche.	W. B. Northrup.
Hastings W.	B. O. Lott.	E. Gas Porter.
Huron E.	Dr. P. Macdonald.	Dr. T. Chisholm.
Huron S.		
Huron W.	Robt. Holmes.	E. N. Lewis.
Kent E.	D. A. Gordon.	B. Willson.
Kent W.	Geo. Stephens.	H. S. Clements.
Kingston.	Hon. W. Harty.	J. E. Armstrong.
Lambton E.	J. Cowan.	Jas. Clancy.
Lambton W.	Dr. T. G. Johnston.	Dr. Preston.
Lanark N.	T. B. Caldwell.	
Leeds.		
Lennox and Addington.	Hiram Keech.	E. A. Lancaster.
Lincoln.	E. J. Lovelace.	
London.	J. M. McEvoy.	Peter Elson.
Middlesex E.	W. S. Calvert.	J. D. Drummond.
Middlesex W.	R. Boston.	Wm. Wright.
Middlesex N.	D. Marshall.	Geo. Gordon.
Muskoka.	C. A. McCool.	E. Cochrane.
Nipissing.	Hal. B. Donly.	Eric Armour.
Norfolk.	J. H. Douglas.	G. A. Proctor.
Northumberland E.	J. B. McCall.	P. Christie.
Northumberland W.	Geo. D. Grant.	Thos. Birkett.
Ontario N.	V. M. Ross.	N. Champagne.
Ontario S.	N. A. Belcourt.	J. G. Wallace.
Ottawa.	Robt. Stewart.	John C. Henderson.
Oxford N.	Hon. Jas. Sutherland.	Dr. Freeborn.
Oxford S.	M. S. Schell.	R. Blain.
Parry Sound.	R. J. Watson.	A. F. McLaren.
Peel.	W. E. Milner.	Dr. Steele.
Perth N.	J. P. Mabee.	J. A. Sexsmith.
Perth S.	G. H. McIntyre.	James Kendry.
Peterboro E.	John Finlay.	Geo. O. Alcorn.
Peterboro W.	R. R. Hall.	Hon. Peter White.
Prescott.	Edmond Proulx.	Norman Wilson.
Prince Edward.	G. Nelson Rose.	W. H. Bennett.
Renfrew N.		Major Currie.
Renfrew S.	R. D. Gunn.	H. Lennox.
Russell.	W. C. Henry.	R. A. Pringle.
Simcoe E.	R. Smith.	G. T. Marks.
Simcoe N.	Jas. Connee.	L. L. Peltier (Lab.)
Simcoe S.		E. F. Clarke.
Stormont.	T. C. Robinette.	A. E. Kemp.
Thunder Bay and Rainy River.	T. Urquhart.	Hon. G. E. Foster.
Toronto Centre.		
Toronto E.		S. Hughes.
Toronto N.		G. A. Clare.
Toronto S.		John McGowan.
Toronto W.		E. D. Smith.
Victoria and Haliburton.		W. F. Maclean.
Waterloo N.	D. Becker.	W. H. Pugsley.
Waterloo S.	W. M. German.	
Welland.	Thos. Martin.	
Wellington N.	Hugh Guthrie.	
Wellington S.	W. O. Sealey.	
Wentworth.	A. J. Anderson.	
York S.		
York N.		
York Centre.	Arch. Campbell.	

WORKERS RATHER THAN I

The reader who would like to get ammunition wherewith to sights for the good old days of Bowell and Tupper and the "Mouldering Branches" should take a look at the figure on page 9 of this issue. During the eight years preceding the fall of the agricultural exports of Canada totalled \$368,710,000. Liberal government that followed the agricultural exports have increased over \$311,000,000 in eight years, or an average of over \$38,875,000 a year. The population is probably about a million more than it but that does not account for the increase in agricultural exports.

The fact is that the McKinley tariff struck a staggering blow. In a timid sort of way the Conservative Ministers, when not engaged in the attention of the farmers to the production of barley, hay, horses, sheep and lambs, and other products sent to the United States. Their efforts were not very successful, however, and agriculture in 1893-4 fell.

When the Liberals came in they launched the preferential tising Canada and Canadian products in the Old Land was Bullionist, a financial paper, thus put the case: "While the Canadian government is to come to them, the Canadian Liberals set out to bring about closer trade relationship between the Dominion and the mother country."

The Canadian Liberals have been doing that ever since, as we see. Ask that Conservative friend of yours how he can act in the same sunshine, the same farmers eager to get the best results, the same tariff barriers to prevent our products getting into the market. The just the difference between trying to run a store on a back street and running one on a leading thoroughfare with liberal advertising has caught the world's eye.

THE LARGER CANADA.



AYLESWORTH

ada, who has joined the Laurier Government.

dates in the Field.

LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.
E. Dymont.....	B. H. Turner.
K. Kehoe.....	A. C. Boyce.
A. J. Ludlow.....	J. Culbert.
J. Heyd.....	J. J. Donnelly.
Derbyshire.....	L. L. Bland.
J. Campbell.....	Dr. Barr.
I. Mackenzie.....	A. Broder.
J. Chamberlain.....	H. A. Ward.
J. Aylesworth.....	A. B. Ingram.
E. Hepburn.....	J. Robinson (Ind.)
J. Sutherland.....	J. W. Hanna.
J. Clarke, K.C.....	L. Wigle.
J. Shibley.....	M. Avery.
J. D. Reid.....	D. R. Macdonald.
P. Telford.....	J. D. Reid.
I. Miller.....	Dr. Sproule.
J. Deacon.....	T. I. Thomson.
J. M. Eastwood.....	C. McKinnon.
J. Zimmerman.....	D. Henderson.
J. Deroche.....	Samuel Barker.
J. Lott.....	Frank C. Bruce.
P. Macdonald.....	W. B. Northrup.
J. Holmes.....	E. Gus Porter.
J. Gordon.....	Dr. T. Chisholm.
J. Stephens.....	E. N. Lewis.
J. W. Harty.....	B. Willson.
J. owan.....	H. S. Clements.
J. G. Johnston.....	J. E. Armstrong.
J. Caldwell.....	Jas. Clancy.
J. Keech.....	Dr. Preston.
J. Lovelace.....	E. A. Lancaster.
J. McEvoy.....	Peter Elson.
S. Calvert.....	
J. Boston.....	J. D. Drummond.
J. Marshall.....	Wm. Wright.
J. McCool.....	Geo. Gordon.
B. Donly.....	
J. Douglas.....	E. Cochrane.

CANADIAN GOODS FOR CANADIANS.

The Development of Dry Goods Manufacture in Toronto.

REMARKABLE GROWTH.

Twelve New Factories, Giving Employment to 1,420 People.

Four Others Have Increased the Number of Their Employees From 300 to 1,030—Articles Now Being Produced Here Were Formerly Imported.

There is no more striking evidence of industrial prosperity in Toronto than that provided by the manufacturers of whitewear, cloaks and kindred lines. Below is given a list of sixteen of these factories, employing 2,450 persons. Twelve of them have been established since 1894, and they give employment to 1,420 people, while the other four have increased the number of their operators in that time from 300 to 1,030. The sixteen factories, therefore, show that 2,150 more people are working in these industries in the city to-day than there were ten years ago, an increase of over 700 per cent. This is a remarkable showing, and particularly gratifying from the fact that the articles now being produced here were formerly almost entirely imported from the United States, Britain and Germany. The Canadian manufacturer in this case has captured the home trade by the superiority of his product, and it is stated that the price to the consumer has not only not been increased, but lowered. As will be seen by the brief detailed statement concerning each company, every factory that has been in operation for a few years has been compelled to increase its accommodation to a considerable extent, in some cases purchasing expensive buildings, while others are at the present time proceeding with the erection of structures that will better house them.

Here is the comparative table:

	1894.	1904.
Eclipse Whitewear Co.	400	400
Allen Manufacturing Co.	250	550
Minerva Manufacturing Co.		225
J. Northway & Son	10	300
S. F. McKinnon Co.		160
Merchants' Mantle Mfg. Co.		100
Consolidated Cloak Co.		150
Continental Costume Co.		125
Novi Modo Costume Co.		60
Ideal Women's Wear Co.		50
Puritan Knitting Mills		60
T. E. Brane Co., Ltd.	25	150
Harvey Quilting Co.		30
Mackenzie Mfg. Co.		20
Merchants' Dyeing & Finishing Co.	15	30
Ladies' Ready to Wear Co.		40
	300	2,450

Manufacture of Whitewear.

The Eclipse Whitewear Company started in business eight years ago with 10 hands. After three years they moved into a larger building, and gave employment to 100 persons. Still the business increased so rapidly that greater accommodation was required, and they erected eighteen months ago the magnificent building at the corner

A BOON TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"I need not go into details of the progress and prosperity prevailing in British Columbia as a result of the policy of the Laurier Government," said Dr. Sinclair, one of the most prominent men in British Columbia, to a newspaper reporter the other day. "To mention one industry will suffice. I refer to the mining. The entire Kootenay district in the interior has never known better times since the Dominion Government showed its grasp of conditions by aiding the silver and lead industry. Prior to the inauguration of that policy the industry languished, and scores of mines had been closed down, because of the machinations of the American lead trust. At one time the trust purchased British Columbia silver lead ores, charging smelting rates that practically left no profit for the Canadian mine owner. This trust has millions at its call, and absolutely dominates the silver and lead market of the United States. Thanks to the Dominion Government, by inaugurating a system of bounties, the Canadian mine owner has been made independent of the American octopus. That policy has resulted in stimulating the Canadian silver-lead industry and allowing Canadian silver and lead to compete with the American product in the markets of the world. Many mines formerly idle are now being operated, giving employment to large numbers of men. These silver-lead ores are being treated at the Nelson and Trail smelters, and the value of this year's tonnage promises to exceed three million dollars, a sum of wealth that would not have been created but for the patriotic policy of the Dominion Government."

minute and some of them make 4,500."

The Minerva Manufacturing Company, making whitewear and dress shirts, have 225 employees, nearly all female. When established eight years ago the company occupied one flat on Richmond street, then two flats, subsequently they occupied a portion of their present large building on Front street, and finally the whole of it. The business has grown very rapidly, and is still extending.

Cloaks and Ladies' Costumes.

The S. F. McKinnon Company commenced the manufacture of cloaks and skirts seven years ago with 25 employees. Now they employ all the year round in this department from 150 to 175, about equally divided between men and women. The goods they are manufacturing were formerly imported almost directly, mostly from Germany.

John Northway & Sons, Limited, employ 300 people, about equally divided between men and women, in the manufacture of ladies' cloaks and suits. When this department was established ten years ago less than a dozen hands were necessary. Three years since the company erected a fine five-story building on Wellington street, with a floor space of 50,000 square feet, the greater portion of which is devoted to manufacturing. "We are doing a big north-west business," said Mr. Northway.

The Merchants' Mantle Manufacturing Company have been in business five years, and during that time have found it necessary to move into a much larger building. They now employ 100 people in the manufacture of ladies' cloaks.

The Consolidated Cloak Company, established six years ago, employ 150 people, about evenly divided between male and female. They occupy a floor space of 12,500 square feet.

The Continental Costume Company,

THE FARMS OF CANADA.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS REGARDING AREA UNDER CROP.

The Daily Graphic Was Led Into a Serious Error by Taking Lots and Calling Them Farms.

In an article on the number and size of farms in Canada a recent issue of The London Daily Graphic uses figures taken from the last volume of the Statistical Year Book of Canada to show that the number of farms in the Dominion declined from 620,486 in 1891 to 544,688 in 1901. The Graphic says that to a certain extent the matter is explained by the fact that there has been a great decrease in the number of farms of 56 acres and under, and a smaller decrease in the farms from that size up to 100 acres, while farms of over 100 acres have largely increased.

It is no doubt true that the tendency in Canada is towards larger farms. In the ten years from 1891 to 1901 there was an increase of 20,555 farms of 10^{1/2} to 200 acres in size, and of 11,679 farms of 201 acres and over, being a total increase of 32,234 in the number of farms of 101 acres and over. The alleged decrease in the number of farms was chiefly in areas of ten acres and under, being from 191,612 to 91,186, or 100,426 so-called farms. In the 1901 census all areas of less than five acres were classified as lots if they had agricultural statistics, and as farms if of five acres and over. The number of less than five acres was 72,855, and the number of five to ten acres was 18,331. In the 1891 census all areas of ten acres and under were put into one class, whether they had agricultural statistics or not, and a large proportion had none. Hence the mistake of The London Graphic in following the tables of the Year Book; it has counted every small lot as a farm without knowing that in a great many cases no live stock or field crops or fruit or garden stuff was returned with the land.

But The Graphic makes a more serious mistake in comparing the areas of land in field crops for the two census years, in which it has the clear authority of the Year Book. It says that no less than 63,422,338 acres were occupied in 1901, as compared with 58,095,995 acres in 1891, and that of this area 19,763,747 acres were in crop as against 19,371,471 acres ten years previously.

These figures for 1891 are according to the Year Book, although not according to the census volumes for that year, which gave the area occupied as 60,287,730 acres and the area in field crops as 19,904,826 acres. The correction in the Year Book is for Quebec only, but the note referring to it leaves the reader in doubt whether the error was made in the census volume of 1891 or in the census bulletins of 1901. As the mistake, however, was due to the failure to convert arpents into acres in that Province, the correction is for the census of 1891. But the area of land occupied in the Dominion in that year is still too large by about two millions of acres, owing to an error in British Columbia, where in one district, with an area of only 45,843 acres, the area of occupied land was given as 2,029,620 acres. The actual area of land occupied in 1891, therefore, was about 57,000,000 acres, and the increase in ten years to 1901 was nearly six and a half millions.

How to find the area in field crops when areas of the several crops are

L. Clarke, K.C.	L. Wigle.
J. Shibley.	M. Avery.
.....	D. R. Macdonald.
.....	J. D. Reid.
P. Telford.	Dr. Sproule.
H. Miller.	T. I. Thomson.
.....	C. McKinnon.
Deacon.	D. Henderson.
J. M. Eastwood.	Samuel Barker.
in Zimmerman.	F. C. Bruce.
E. Deroche.	W. B. Northrup.
J. Lott.	E. Gus Porter.
P. Macdonald.	Dr. T. Chisholm.
J. Holmes.	E. N. Lewis.
A. Gordon.	B. Willson.
Stephens.	H. S. Clements.
W. Harty.	J. E. Armstrong.
owan.	Jas. Clancy.
P. G. Johnston.	Dr. Preston.
J. Caldwell.	.....
in Keech.	.....
Lovelace.	E. A. Lancaster.
J. McEvoy.	Peter Elson.
S. Calvert.	J. D. Drummond.
oston.	Wm. Wright.
Marshall.	Geo. Gordon.
J. McCool.	.....
B. Donly.	E. Cochrane.
Douglas.	Eric Armour.
Mc oil.	G. A. Proctor.
D. Grant.	P. Christie.
Ross.	Thos. Birkett.
L. Belcourt.	N. Champagne.
J. Stewart.	J. G. Wallace.
J. Sutherland.	John C. Henderson.
J. Schell.	Dr. Freeborn.
Watson.	R. Blain.
E. Milner.	A. F. McLaren.
L. McIntyre.	Dr. Steele.
J. Finlay.	J. A. Sexsmith.
J. Hall.	James Kendry.
J. Proulx.	Geo. O. Alcorn.
J. Wilson.	Hon. Peter White.
J. Gunn.	Norina Wilson.
C. Henry.	W. H. Bennett.
with.	Major Currie.
Conmee.	H. Lennox.
J. Robinette.	R. A. Pringle.
J. Rquhart.	G. T. Marks.
J. E. Kemp.	L. L. Peltier (Lab.).
Hon. G. E. Foster.	E. F. Clarke.
J. Hughes.	.....
G. A. Clare.	.....
M. German.	John McGowan.
J. Martin.	.....
J. Guthrie.	.....
J. Sealey.	E. D. Smith.
J. Anderson.	W. F. Maclean.
J. Campbell.	W. H. Pugsley.

are at the present time proceeding with the erection of structures that will better house them.

Here is the comparative table:—

	1894.	1904.
Eclipse Whitewear Co.	400	.....
Allen Manufacturing Co.	250	550
Minerva Manufacturing Co.	225	.....
J. Northway & Son	10	300
S. F. McKinnon Co.	160	.....
Merchants' Mantle Mfg. Co.	100	.....
Consolidated Cloak Co.	150	.....
Continental Costume Co.	125	.....
Novi Moda Costume Co.	60	.....
Ideal Women's Wear Co.	50	.....
Puritan Knitting Mills	60	.....
T. E. Brame Co., Ltd.	25	150
Harvey Quilting Co.	30	.....
Mackenzie Mfg. Co.	20	.....
Merchants' Dyeing & Finishing Co.	15	30
Ladies' Ready to Wear Co.	40	.....
	300	2,450

Manufacture of Whitewear.

The Eclipse Whitewear Company started in business eight years ago with 19 hands. After three years they moved into a larger building, and gave employment to 100 persons. Still the business increased so rapidly that greater accommodation was required, and they erected eighteen months ago the magnificent building at the corner of King and John streets, at a cost of \$45,000. They now employ 400 people, of whom 75 per cent. are girls. Formerly nearly all the whitewear was imported, but the Manager of the Eclipse states that now very little is brought into Canada from foreign countries, owing to the perfection of the domestic manufactured article. "We use better material and our goods are better made with a superior finish to the United States product."

The Allen Manufacturing Company employed 250 persons ten years ago, whereas to-day their employees number 550, of whom 400 are women. Three years ago they erected an addition to their factory, which gave them twice as much accommodation. "Our great difficulty now is the scarcity of labor," said the Manager. "If we could get more help I think we could do a much bigger business. Although the scale of wages is more than double what it was in 1894, we cannot obtain sufficient hands. The white goods we manufacture were formerly imported, principally from the United States. The selling price of the goods has not been increased. The increase in our output in ten years is far greater than the difference between the number of hands we employed then and now would indicate, owing to the extensive introduction of labor-saving machinery. For instance, in 1894 the capacity of our fastest machine was 1,100 stitches per minute, while now we have not one that operates less than 2,000 stitches a

minute. Company commenced the manufacture of cloaks and skirts seven years ago with 25 employees. Now they employ all the year round in this department from 150 to 175, about equally divided between men and women. The goods they are manufacturing were formerly imported almost directly, mostly from Germany.

John Northway & Sons, Limited, employ 300 people, about equally divided between men and women, in the manufacture of ladies' cloaks and suits. When this department was established ten years ago less than a dozen hands were necessary. Three years since the company erected a fine five-storey building on Wellington street, with a floor space of 50,000 square feet, the greater portion of which is devoted to manufacturing. "We are doing a big northwest business," said Mr. Northway.

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The Consolidated Cloak Company, established six years ago, employ 150 people, about evenly divided between male and female. They occupy a floor space of 12,500 square feet.

The Continental Costume Company, who have been in business for five years, have 125 employees engaged in the manufacture of mantles, costumes and skirts. The factory formerly occupied by the company was destroyed in the great fire, and a new building is now in course of erection three times as large. The Manager states that when they move into their new premises the company will give employment to twice as many hands.

The Ideal Women's Wear Company, who started in business two years ago for the manufacture of blouses, wrappers and underskirts, have 50 employees, mostly women. A new four-story factory is now being built for them at Bathurst and King streets.

The Merchants' Dyeing & Finishing Company have been in the dyeing business for twelve years, and have increased in that time the number of their employees from 15 to 30. Five years ago the company established a department for the manufacture of ladies' ready-to-wear clothing. Beginning with 20 hands, they now employ 40. The company are erecting a splendid building on York street for warehouse purposes. The clothing factory will be accommodated on the top floors, but the dyeing work will still be carried on at the Parkdale premises.

Erecting a New Factory.

The T. E. Brame Company, Limited, manufacturers of overalls and working men's cotton clothing, have been in business for twelve years. In 1896 they had 25 hands, while to-day they have 150. A factory of 30,000 feet floor space is now being erected for them at the corner of King and Bathurst streets.

The Harvey Quilting Company, established within two years for the manufacture of eiderdown and cotton-filled comforters, employ 30 persons. They have recently acquired the building adjoining their factory on Pearl street in order to meet the demand for increased accommodation caused by the rapid growth of the business.

The Mackenzie Manufacturing Company started the making of silk blouses two years ago. They now employ 20 hands.

Another new company is the Puritan Knitting Mills, Limited, which three years ago started the manufacture of knitted underwear in the building at the corner of Atlantic avenue and King street. They have 60 employees.

COUNTRY IS GOING GRIT.

The fight waged by the local Conservatives in 1900 was an aggressive one, while in this campaign they are fighting on the defensive. It may also be due in part to a realization that, however Hamilton may go, the country is pretty sure to go Grit anyway. In 1900 it was generally believed that the Tories had a good fighting chance to win.—Hamilton Herald.

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These figures for 1891 are according to the Year Book, although not according to the census volumes for that year, which gave the area occupied as 60,287,730 acres and the area in field crops as 19,904,826 acres. The correction in the Year Book is for Quebec only, but the note referring to it leaves the reader in doubt whether the error was made in the census volume of 1891 or in the census bulletins of 1901. As the mistake, however, was due to the failure to convert arpents into acres in that Province, the correction is for the census of 1891. But the area of land occupied in the Dominion in that year is still too large by about two millions of acres, owing to an error in British Columbia, where in one district, with an area of only 45,843 acres, the area of occupied land was given as 2,029,620 acres. The actual area of land occupied in 1891, therefore, was about 57,000,000 acres, and the increase in ten years to 1901 was nearly six and a half millions.

How to find the area in field crops when areas of the several crops are given, as in the census of 1891, should be an easy and simple matter to a schoolboy. But it was not so in the census office, and instead of an area of 15,682,811 acres as shown by the returns of enumerators, it is given in the printed volume as 19,904,826 acres. The Year Book of 1903, whose figures of land in field crops in 1891 are quoted by The Graphic as 19,371,471 acres, has made a correction for Quebec by conversion of arpents into acres, but all the other errors perpetrated in the second volume of the census of 1891 are retained.

The following table gives the areas of field crops as printed in that volume by Provinces, along with the corrected areas and also the areas for 1901:—

Provinces.	Field Crops of 1891		Field Crops of 1901	
	As in vol. II.	As corrected.	As in vol. II.	As corrected.
Brit. Col.	50,126	115,184	171,447	171,447
Manitoba	1,226,439	1,229,041	2,750,106	2,750,106
New Brun.	1,018,704	763,248	897,417	897,417
Nova Scot.	960,548	723,825	730,146	730,146
Ontario	10,390,251	8,166,499	0,212,478	0,212,478
P. E. Island	539,175	409,940	447,737	447,737
Quebec	5,542,780	4,064,716	4,704,393	4,704,393
Territories	194,773	190,358	844,013	844,013
Total	19,904,876	15,682,811	19,763,747	19,763,747

The area of land in field crops in 1891 was ascertained, not by adding the details of areas as given in the returns, but by deducting from the total area of land occupied the total area of land in pasture, in woodland and forest and in garden and orchard, and calling the difference land in crops. The result was a huge excess error of 4,242,015 acres of land in crops for that census year.

The correct area of land in field crops in 1891 is 15,682,811 acres, and neither 19,904,826 acres, as given in volume II, nor 19,371,471 acres as printed in the last Year Book and quoted by The London Graphic.

There was no decline in the number or area of farms in Canada during the last decade. On the contrary, there was an increase of six and a half millions of acres of occupied farm lands, and an increase of 4,100,929 acres in the area of land in crops.

Incensed at Borden.

The high and dry Conservatives, those who still proudly speak of their party as the "party of gentlemen," are incensed at Mr. Borden's bidding for the Socialist vote in Manitoba and British Columbia. What is the mission of Conservatism, they ask, if not to combat the radical and revolutionary doctrines preached by these people; and how can he justify his action in practically making an alliance with them that is bound some day to prove exceedingly embarrassing? Government ownership and operation of railways is about the last thing that would have occurred to the Conservative party under its former leaders; in fact, those leaders repeatedly went out of the way to denounce it, and spoke with the authority of men who had experience of the Intercolonial.—Chatham News.

S RATHER THAN DREAMERS.

I'd like to get ammunition wherewith to bombard some political a good old days of Bowell and Tupper, of "the Nest of Traitors" "ches" should take a look at the figures of agricultural exports on the eight years preceding the fall of the Conservative Government of Canada totalled \$368,710,000. During the eight years of followed the agricultural exports have risen to \$679,782,000. Here \$100,000 in eight years, or an average of close upon forty millions a probably about a million more than it was under the Conservatives, for the increase in agricultural exports.

McKinley tariff struck a staggering blow at Canadian agriculture. Conservative Ministers, when not engaged in knifing one another, a of the farmers to the production of articles more salable than and lambs, and other products sent to the States before 1890.

successful, however, and agriculture was in a serious condition

ame in they launched the preferential idea. The effect in adver- rian products in the Old Land was marvellous. The London r, thus put the case: "While the Canadian Tories were waiting to them, the Canadian Liberals set about seeing what could be trade relationship between the Dominion and the mother country." I have been doing that ever since, and the result has been what ative friend of yours how he can account for it. The same soil, e farmers eager to get the best results, the same world's markets, o prevent our products getting into the United States, and yet agricultural exports in eight years of Liberal government, when it years of Tory government. The explanation is simple. It is trying to run a store on a back street without advertising, and thoroughfare with liberal advertising appropriations. Canad-